Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867. NUMBER 66.

WASHINGTON.

...ation by An... Johnson.

...al Accepted the ... Department.

...y A. Johnson Can... Put Him Out.

...of the National Debt ... Years, $249,000,000.

...n Durfee August, ...5,000,000.

...n in Getting Rid of Sheridan.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Festival of the North... ...tern Sangerbund.

...posing Demonstration.

...M KENTUCKY.

...tion of Governor Helm— His Address.

...ctory of Governor Bramlette.

...rings of a Blatherskite.

...and Fury Signifying Nothing."

...of Senator McDougall.

...es of Yellow Fever in Texas.

...ch from Sheridan in Re... ...d to Yellow Fever.—The Last Army Surgeon Dead.

...ck will not Go to New Or... leans at Present.

A PROCLAMATION.

By Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides for the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, by a jury; and

WHEREAS, Trial by jury is guaranteed to the accused in all criminal prosecutions by the Constitution of the United States, and is required to take its place in the authority conferred; and

WHEREAS, Section 9 of the act of Congress approved February 5, 1867, entitled "An act to prescribe the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States in certain cases," and the laws of the United States which may be made in pursuance thereof, provide that in all such cases the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and

WHEREAS, Section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 2

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

IMPEACHMENT.

We noticed in a previous article the objection made by Judge Chase and his counsel upon the trial of an impeachment in the year 1805, that under our Constitution, no act was impeachable except treason and bribery, unless the same was made a crime or misdemeanor by some statute of the United States. In the *American Law Register*, for March, 1867, [illegible] of the subject of impeachment, said to have been written by Professor Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College, which review arrives at the same conclusion, thus stated:

"The result is, that unless the crime is specifically named in the Constitution, impeachments, like indictments, can only be instituted for crimes committed against the statutory law of the United States."

The writer concedes that Mr. Rawle, in his commentaries, is right when he says that such a doctrine "renders impeachment a nullity in all cases except the two expressly mentioned in the Constitution, treason and bribery."

The effect of this is to render the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, unimpeachable for any crime or misdemeanor they may commit against the laws of any of the States. The criminal code of the United States is not only limited in the number of offences it includes, but with the exception of the offences against the revenue laws, is restricted in its territorial operation. Murder, forgery, larceny, rape, arson and that class of crimes, unless committed within the very limited territorial jurisdiction of the United States Courts, would not be impeachable offences.

We think it is clear that in England at the present time there can be no impeachment except for an indictable offence. We think that this is the settled and well determined law of that Kingdom. But as the impeachment known to the English law is widely distinct from the impeachment provided by our Constitution, there is no analogy by which the English rule can be applied to American impeachment. It is a wholesome maxim that the reason of the law is the soul of the law, and that when the reason of the law ceases to exist, the law also ceases to exist.

In England impeachment and indictment are two names for what is substantially the same proceeding. For certain offences the nobility may refuse to be tried upon an indictment, in which cases they are impeached and tried by their peers. Whenever the Government is unwilling to try a man for treason or other crime before the local tribunals, as, for instance, in Ireland or Scotland, it may impeach the party, and have him tried by the House of Lords. But an impeachment in England is nothing more nor less than a criminal indictment, and cannot be prosecuted unless the party impeached might have been indicted and tried before the courts of law. If the party be convicted, he has to be sentenced exactly as the law would have required him to be sentenced by a court of law. The person impeached in England is tried personally, and not officially. He is not impeached because he is an officer, but because he has committed the crime. His conviction or acquittal upon an indictment is a bar to all other proceedings. An impeachment, such as is provided for by our Constitution, (a proceeding against the accused as an official exclusively,) is unknown to the laws of England. In England, the impeachment, being like an indictment against the *person*, his attendance at the trial is necessary; in the United States, the proceeding being against him officially, his presence or absence makes no possible difference. In England, the accused, if holding office, is not removed by his conviction; if removed, subsequently, it is by the act of the Crown. In England, the Crown may pardon a person convicted upon impeachment, the same as if convicted upon indictment. Instances are frequent in England of persons continuing in office after conviction upon impeachment. In the United States the official character of the accused is the foundation for impeachment; in England it has nothing to do with the case, one way or the other.

In the United States the impeachment provided by the Constitution is in no sense a criminal proceeding. It cannot affect the life, liberty or property of the accused. In England a man convicted upon impeachment of treason or felony becomes thenceforward infamous. He is a convicted traitor or a felon forever. In the United States a person convicted upon an impeachment for treason or bribery is not thereby rendered infamous in any legal sense; on the contrary the law, treating such conviction as a nullity, so far as he is personally concerned, holds him, as it does all other men, innocent of the accusation until his guilt be established in the only form known to the law—that is, by a jury trial. The impeachment provided by our Constitution is, in the language of the *Federalist*, a political examination of a public officer in his official character. A court to try a citizen for a crime against the laws, with power to sentence even unto death and confiscation, and a court to try whether an officer charged with responsible duties is morally or legally unfit to be trusted with those duties, are tribunals of very different kinds, and to be governed by very different laws and principles. There are countless acts not defined by statute as crimes, which would jeopardize the national safety.

In the criminal prosecution, the life, liberty and property of the accused are involved; in the proceeding against the officer, the life and liberties of the nation are at stake. In the criminal case, the law throws around the individual its protection, and demands that every presumption of innocence shall be exhausted before his conviction; in the other, the law throws its protection around the national rights, and demands that the person claiming to be their custodian shall be clean of hand and of heart. John Quincy Adams, sixty years ago, in the Senate, upon a motion to expel a Senator who had been tried and acquitted before a court of law of a heinous crime, thus described the difference between a criminal prosecution, such as an English impeachment, and an investigation of the character and fitness of a public officer, as in the case of an American impeachment. Mr. Adams, in his report, said:

"The question upon the trial of a criminal case before the courts of common law is not between guilt and innocence, but between guilt and the possibility of innocence. If a doubt can possibly be raised, either by the ingenuity of the party or of his counsel, or by the operation of general rules in their unforeseen application to particular cases, that doubt must be decisive for acquittal, and the verdict of not guilty, perhaps [illegible] [illegible]"

Such we understand to be the difference between the criminal prosecutions of any citizen under the name of impeachments in England, and the proceedings against public officers, directed against them only in their official capacity, provided by the Constitution of the United States under the same name. Impeachments under our Constitution, not being criminal prosecutions, nor prosecutions directed against the person, but confined to his official character, the reason for the British rule of law does not exist, and the law itself does not apply. In England the citizen is on trial for his life, liberty and property. In the United States the proceeding is to rescue the public life, liberty and property from false or corrupt custodians.

We shall show hereafter that it was the understanding of the framers of the Constitution, and of their immediate successors, that impeachment was a different thing from an indictment for crime, and that it was intended expressly to guard against injuries to the State.

An Ohio Democratic paper, the *Adams County Defender*, announces that "the ball of repudiation has been set in motion, and [illegible]"

THE COLLAR AND CAT-WHIP CREED.

Carlyle, the great admirer of the oppressor of mankind, has deliberately stated his conviction that there is but one remedy for man—"a collar round the neck and a cat-whip over his back." In this brief sentence Mr. Carlyle has expressed the creed stated the whole doctrine of [illegible], as old as human oppression, and [illegible] has been the faith of every [illegible] who has raised himself by [illegible] on the necks of the people, and [illegible] posterity have been inscribed on the banner of every monarch of ancient and modern times whose armies have been employed in the work of conquest and aggrandizement. It is the most clearly stated the creed of the "Conservative" party in all ages and countries. The Chicago Convention of 1864, when it nominated McClellan and Pendleton, might have adopted it for a platform, and adjourned without adding another plank. Their candidates might have objected to the letter of the creed laid down for their acceptance, but they could not have objected to its spirit. They believed it, and still believe it, as profoundly as Mr. Carlyle; but they lack the blunt honesty which led that gentleman to acknowledge it so frankly. Their party was then, and is to-day, the collar and cat-whip party, and is the same that the friends of liberty and progress have encountered in their conflict with injustice in every part of the world.

This brief but comprehensive creed was eminently the foundation-stone of the great Southern rebellion, whose leaders believed that the few fortunate families of the South who were the owners of great plantations, well stocked with slaves, enjoyed an exclusive commission from the Almighty to govern the country. Ever since the downfall of the rebel cause, Mr. Davis, while a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, reiterated these sentiments, and said that government was the right of "blood;" that the educated and wealthy families alone were fit to be entrusted with public affairs since they alone had the leisure and opportunities to acquire the necessary knowledge and skill to administer them properly. Hence the public offices should descend and be confined exclusively to this governing class. The declaration of these ideas by the fallen chief of the rebellion, in his cell, after every vestige of rational hope had disappeared, shows how deeply they were imbedded in the minds of the leaders who sought to found an independent Government, which they could administer according to their own views, so widely at variance with those that had gained the ascendency at the North. Their ideas of superiority were not founded on color alone; the poor white man whose shanty stood on the outskirts of the great plantation, and who gained a precarious living by following the hounds in search of fugitive negroes; whose family grew up in abject poverty and absolute ignorance, was by no means a person fit to take any part in the control or arrangement of public affairs. In fact, he was regarded as no fitter for this than the slave he helped to oppress, and with whom he would have stood on a social footing of equality but for the single fact that under no circumstances, whether of hunger, or thirst, or the utmost want of the necessaries of life, could he be driven to perform an hour's useful labor, the "menial" task that belonged to slaves. This class could be expected to vote as the planter voted, but could no more aspire to influence in the Government than the most degraded slave of the plantation.

Thus, when the armies of the Union encountered the rebels on the battle-field, they contended with the same great party to which Mr. Carlyle belongs—the party that thinks the only remedy for man is a collar round the neck and a cat-whip over the back; that the few were born to govern and the many to obey. It was not a new or local issue, but the old quarrel between right and wrong, in the settlement of which the whole human race had an interest.

A great victory was achieved for human progress, and a whole race was rescued from the collar and cat-whip, when the Confederate flag came down before our arms; but the party that holds these up as the emblems of their faith still lives, and finds a supporter in every Copperhead North and South. But events have shown that the creed of tyranny finds no place in the hearts of a great majority of the people of this nation, and it will, in time, be eradicated from every statute in the land. Mr. Carlyle was a firm believer in the rebellion, and ridiculed the free North while prophesying rebel success. He has already lived to see his prophecies overthrown, and should he live a few years longer he will see a Republic in which his cruel creed will have no organized political party of support.

IRON AND BRASS.

The *Brass Age*, an organ of the discounted tariff lobby, in its issue of the 29th ult., asks us a question:

"Will it (the Chicago TRIBUNE) tell us what sum Mr. Simon Stern, of the Free Trade League, presented to it on the occasion of his visit to Chicago? Did any money change hands on that occasion, or in consequence of that visit? Were there ever ten thousand dollars in gold paid, or any sum smaller or larger, even happy erring, to the Chicago Tribune? [illegible]

We ask for information, which, if we were in the position of the conductors of the Chicago TRIBUNE, we should be happy to afford."

It is not customary among gentlemen to notice such blackguardism as this, but, inasmuch as the tribe which the *Brass Age* represents will be sure to tell their dupes that we dare not deny it, unless we make some reply, we say:

1. Mr. Simon Stern never presented to us any *arguments*.

2. He never presented to us any money.

3. He never promised or suggested that we should receive any.

4. The Free Trade League never gave, promised or suggested to us any money, or other consideration.

5. The Free Trade League has no money—never had over two hundred and fifty dollars at one time. If newspapers were in the market at the smallest price that was ever paid for one, the League could not buy a single edition of even so cheap a concern as the *Brass Age*.

We have answered the impudent questions propounded to us. It is well known that the Iron and Steel Association, whose organ the *Age* is, or assumes to be, has frequently raised money in its meetings to pay newspapers for throwing dust in people's eyes, while the said Iron and Steel Association pick their pockets. There is no concealment of this whatever. Only three phrases are needed to entitle any newspaper to the bounty of the Association, which phrases are as follows:

"AMERICAN SYSTEM"—"PAUPER LABOR"—"BRITISH GOLD."

It is expected that the newspaper will call a certain system, which has been worn out and utterly exploded in nearly all the countries of Europe—which was invented a hundred years before America became a nation, and which has found its congenial home and chief development in Japan—the "American System." It is required that all the advantages of cheap production which Great Britain has derived from abandoning the "American System," shall be ascribed to "Pauper Labor," notwithstanding the fact that the British artisan buttons his pocket over more money every Saturday night, after paying his bills, than the American artisan, for whose benefit the aforesaid system is said to be kept grinding. Then, when receiving its monthly stipend from the Iron and Steel Association, it will only be necessary for the well qualified newspaper to cry out "British Gold" at every man, woman, or child who betrays the least inclination to exchange the products of his or her industry for other articles, without first paying a bounty equal to two-thirds of the value of the articles to the Iron and Steel Association, or other monopolists. As we look over the columns of the *Brass Age*, and the later organ of the monopolists, called the *Protectionist*, we find only six words employed, to wit: American System, Pauper Labor, British Gold. They occur here, there and everywhere, as though sprinkled out of a watering-pot. The fact that their employment is considered useful is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the readers who regale themselves on such literature.

THE NEW DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Germany has been called the "labyrinth of geography." Canada may be called the labyrinth of politics. We never knew an American who could comprehend Canadian politics, or met a "Canuck" who could intelligibly explain it. And yet in no portion of the habitable earth is there so much noise and confusion as attends a Canadian election contest. What it is all about is the sore perplexity to outsiders. We have a large Canadian exchange list, representing every shade of opinion of every faction. They are all boiling over with excitement and fiery abuse of one another. Every hard adjective in our copious vernacular is hurled recklessly. There is perfect din and racket, as of horns, tin pans, drums, rattlesticks, gongs and fire crackers; but, after close study of our Canadian files, we can make out little as to what all the fuss and row is about.

The only thing certain is that a general election for members of the Federal House of Commons and of the Provincial Legislatures, is being held. The chief interest turns on the Federal officers, and the most uproar is over them. The new Province of Ontario, formerly called Upper Canada or Canada West, elected last week eighty-two members to the Federal House of Commons. The Province of Quebec, formerly known as Lower Canada, returned sixty-five members. The Province of New Brunswick is to elect fifteen members; and the Province of Nova Scotia, fifteen. The House of Commons, when fully organized, will consist of a total of one hundred and eighty-one members, [illegible] ninety-two members, appointed for life by the Crown, in true aristocratic style.

In some of the election districts noise and hard words are not the only weapons used. On Thursday last there was a bloody riot in Montreal, which had to be dispersed by a charge of British cavalry. Upwards of fifty persons were more or less injured during the fight. One candidate, suspected of Fenianism, had to be guarded by soldiers and policemen to save him from the Orangemen in the crowd. So far as returns have come in, the majority elected are those in favor of confederation. The Catholic clergy have thrown the great weight of their influence in behalf of the new system, as it will render the Provinces more independent of the British Crown than under the old system.

CALIFORNIA.

The annual election in California takes place to-day for Governor, State officers and Legislature. The contest is partially of a triangular character, there being two Republican candidates for Governor, and for several other places. George C. Gorham, who received the regular nomination, it is said, by the employment of illegitimate means, is opposed by Caleb T. Fay, irregular Republican, and Fletcher M. Haight, Democrat. Mr. Gorham was, a few years since, a reporter on the *Alta* newspaper, afterwards Private Secretary to Governor Low, and is now Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He is accused by his opponents of being a legislative corruptionist. The opposition to Gorham in his own party is persistent and bitter, and it is not improbable that enough votes will be thrown away from him to Mr. Fay to elect Haight, who is a young and popular lawyer, and a War Democrat. The full tickets stand as follows:

Long Hair Reps.	*Democrats.*	*Short Hair Reps.*
FOR GOVERNOR.		
G. C. Gorham.	H. H. Haight.	Caleb T. Fay.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
John P. Jones.	Wm. Holden.	John P. Jones.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Wm. H. Parks.	H. L. Nichols.	S. H. Nickerson.
FOR CONTROLLER.		
Josiah Howell.	Robert Watt.	Wm. Jones.
FOR TREASURER.		
*Rom. Pacheco.	A. Coronel.	*Rom. Pacheco.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.		
Chas. F. Reed.	John W. Bost.	Chas. F. Reed.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
*J. G. McCullough.	Jo. Hamilton.	*J. G. McCullough.
FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER.		
Chas. Clayton.	Jas. H. Cutter.	Chas. Clayton.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.		
E. G. Waite.	George Seckel.	E. G. Waite.
FOR STATE PRINTER.		
D. O. McCarthy.	D. W. Gelwicks.	E. G. Jefferis.
FOR CONGRESS. First District.		
*T. G. Phelps.	S. L. Axtell.	*T. G. Phelps.
Second District.		
*Wm. Higby.	J. W. Coffroth.	*Wm. Higby.
Third District.		
C. Hartson.	J. A. Johnson.	C. Hartson.
[For October Judicial Election.] FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.		
*John Currey.	R. T. Sprague.	*John Currey.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
*John Swett.	O. P. Fitzgerald.	*John Swett.

*For re-election. †Ex-M. C.

At the Presidential election in 1864, the State cast 105,975 votes, Lincoln having 18,302 majority. At the last election for Governor, in 1863, the total was 109,162, Frederick F. Low beating James G. Downey by 19,732 majority. The local Union papers estimate that the Union vote for both Gorham and Fay will reach 62,500, and that for Haight about 37,500, leaving 25,000 Union majority. The chief point of interest is, of course, the Governorship.

The Sun's Distance from the Earth.

The discussion which has been progressing for a few years past, having for its object the determination of the sun's distance from the earth, seems to be in a fair way of approximate solution. The recent observations on the parallax of the planet Mars, summarized by Professor Newcombe, point with singular unanimity to a reduction of the mean distance as commonly received, by about two and a half millions of miles, or from 95,000,000 to 92,340,000, a correction of a little less than three per cent.

It needs but a slight acquaintance with theoretical astronomy to perceive that the determination of this quantity is of vast consequence to the study of the science. The earth's radius vector is in reality the measuring rod, which is taken as the unit in all calculations of absolute distance or magnitude, except the lunar. From it are deduced the distances of the heavenly bodies from the sun, their diameters, the magnitude of the orbits of the planetary satellites, the approximate diameter of the gulf which separates the solar system from the fixed stars, and the velocity of light. An error of three per cent will be cubed when applied to the solar bulk, and the lineal inaccuracy many times multiplied in the orbit of Neptune. In this problem, too, is complicated the question of absolute weights, and others more abstract but of equal moment in a scientific point of view.

The problem is one whose importance has commended it to the attention of astronomers from the time of the earliest observations. Long before the discovery of Kepler's celebrated laws establishing the ratios of mean distance of the several bodies composing the solar system, the mystery was attempted to be worked out, and the most diverse conclusions arrived at.

The following table of the distance claimed for the earth from the sun by the parties named will doubtless be new to the great majority of our readers. The first column of figures gives the distance in semi-diameters of the earth; the second the approximate distance in miles:

	Semi D.	Miles.
Hipparchus	1,360	5,384,000
Posidonius	13,111	[illegible]
Ptolemy	1,210	4,790,000
Albategnius	1,146	[illegible]
Copernicus	1,142	[illegible]
Kepler	7,000	[illegible]
Riccioli	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newton (about)	28,000	[illegible]
Flamsteed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herschel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Le Verrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcombe	[illegible]	92,340,000

It may seem strange that such great diversity of opinion has existed in the case of a quantity which is confessedly the subject of calculation. But the mystery vanishes when we consider the way in which the results have been arrived at. The one quantity on which the solution of the problem turns is the angle formed at the sun by two lines, which at the earth are subtended by her semi-diameter. This known, the rest is but a simple question in plane trigonometry, the value of the earth's semi-diameter being known to a nicety. The equation is as the sine of this (the parallactic) angle is to the earth's semi-diameter, so is the cosine of the same angle to the earth's distance; or the cotangent of the parallax multiplied into the semi-diameter, is equal to the distance.

The great difficulty lies in the smallness of the parallactic angle. The value said to have been deduced by Encke is but 8.5776 seconds, and that deduced by Newcombe from the observations on Mars, is but 8.85 seconds; yet that little difference of twenty-eight one-hundredths of a second of space, a quantity so small as to be inappreciable by any but the best instruments, involves a difference in the mean distance of more than two and a half millions of miles.

The minute difference between these two quantities will be better appreciated when it is stated as a little less than the space apparently passed over by a fixed star in the heavens in one-fiftieth part of a second of time, and that the whole parallactic angle is but about equal to that described by the same star in one half second of time.

With this fact in mind, the wonder is rather that the distance can ever be known with greater accuracy than that obtained by the old rule of guessing at the square root of the quantity, and multiplying that number into itself.

The problem is, however, solved—potentially, if not actually. There is very little doubt that the conclusions announced by Professor Newcomb are within a small fraction of the truth, and now that the eyes of astronomers are opened, and their instruments perfected, there is very little doubt that the approaching transits of Venus over the solar disc in December of the years 1874 and 1882 will be watched with such accuracy that the parallax will be deduced to within two or three thousandth parts of a second of space, giving the distance of the earth from the sun true to the fifth figure from the decimal point, instead of the eighth, as now.

The telegraphic synopsis of the "opinion" of John M. Binckley, Acting Attorney General, conveyed the impression to the mind of the reader that it was merely impertinent. The entire document will convince the public that he is a fool. Five columns of trash are written and printed to prove that the process of the United States Supreme Court cannot be lawfully obstructed by General Sickles. Since nobody seriously believed that it would be so obstructed, (except General Sickles himself,) and since General Grant promptly countermanded his (Sickles') order, there was really no mischief done until Binckley took up the matter and proceeded to make an unprovoked assault upon Kent, Story, Wheaton, Madison, the Federalist, Curtis's Digest, the Statutes at Large, and various other persons and things, to the extent of five columns. It tends to edification to be informed by Binckley, at the end of the second column, that the Constitution ordains that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

The opinion is such as might have been gotten together by the porter of some law library, who should take the index of each book in the establishment and copy everything relating to the powers of the Judiciary. It is simply beneath criticism, and it prepares us to appreciate the following brief biography of Binckley, which was embodied in our Washington despatches yesterday:

"Within ten years he has figured here as portrait painter, projector of a literary magazine, land lobbyist, land lawyer, attorney and lecturer, [illegible] local [illegible] editor of *Intelligencer*, [illegible] Virginia, editorial writer [illegible]"

FRUITS.

A Visit to the Orchards of St. Joseph, Michigan.

The Culture of Peaches, Grapes and Berries.

An Immense Trade.

The Box and Basket Manufacture.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., August 31.

Fruit growing has become one of the leading branches of rural industry, requiring millions of capital and an immense army of laborers. It has grown to its present proportions with a most surprising rapidity, mostly within the past ten years.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society appointed a committee to visit the prominent points of the fruit growing interest, not only in Illinois, but in States that might come in competition with her own orchards. They therefore accepted an invitation from the Horticultural Association of Western Michigan, located at Benton Harbor, on the St. Joseph River, to examine the orchards of that region.

After a pleasant night on the lake on board of the St. Joseph, of the Edwards line, Captain Langley, and a breakfast at the American, the committee were met by their Michigan friends, who were ready to show them the present condition of things on this side of the lake. A summer shower just at that time put a stop to proceedings landward, and the two committees adjourned to the box and basket factories to discuss those rather important adjuncts of the fruit trade.

It is well known that all the peaches from Illinois are shipped in boxes; these hold one-third of a bushel, making three boxes to the bushel. These are made of soft wood, stained and cut like staves, and cost about eight cents a box, or twenty-five cents a bushel. They are never returned, and, being of no value for any other purpose, are only used for kindling wood. Their value for this purpose is so small that we may reckon the loss for package on each bushel of peaches at twenty-five cents. Baskets have been tried, but have given way under the wear of railroad friction and pressure, and have been abandoned. In the short lake route the baskets have only maintained a partial position, from the same cause; they were too frail to stand the handling, and their cost was too great, so that shippers began to reach the conclusion that the box would come into general use.

Mr. James Kirby came to the conclusion that a machine similar to the one used to cut veneers might be adapted to the cutting of box stuff from round logs. In this he was successful and now large logs of poplar, elm or other soft wood, three feet or more in diameter, are steamed and cut up without any loss of material. The end and middle pieces are sawed half an inch thick, and these wide strips which come from the log like a ribbon are cut into narrow pieces, each of the width for one side of the box; four pieces for the side and three ends compose the box. These are furnished to the orchards ready for shipment, at $5.50 per hundred boxes. This made a box superior to any in market, both in point of cheapness and use. But the fruit dealers continued to clamor for baskets, for the reason that fruit came in better condition, could be easily examined and pleased the public taste.

It therefore became a sort of necessity to make further efforts to improve the basket. Mr. Kirby applied his machinery to the cutting of basket staves from elm logs in the same manner, and, by the use of a pine head, has succeeded, and I have no doubt that the next season will see a complete revolution in this respect. Baskets will take the place of boxes on the railroads as well as lake vessels. These are nine staves to the basket. These, with the head and four hoops, cost seven dollars per hundred baskets. This basket is thus composed of fourteen pieces. Twenty boys were at work, making these baskets, but the most of them are made at the orchards. A boy makes seventy-five in a day, but some of them a larger number. The price of making is two and one-fourth cents. The nails cost about three-fourths of a cent, making the cost of each basket ten cents. To this is added a cover when used on railroads, that adds three cents, making the total cost thirteen cents, when used for railroad transportation. We may add to this, for freight to the southern part of Illinois, one cent, making the total cost of the basket fourteen cents, against ten, the present cost of boxes, a difference of only four cents. In the one case the consumer has a lot of kindling wood, and in the other a well-made basket, with a nice cover. Now, these baskets can be made just as good, and just as cheaply, in our State as in Michigan, and, with a little competition, it is possible that they may be sold at less than the above figures.

These baskets will also answer a good purpose for the shipment of cherries, besides many garden and orchard products. They can be returned fifty times during the season at a very small cost. The committee were highly pleased with the progress made in this direction.

Factories for the making of quart berry boxes also abound, but these have made no advance over those of our own State.

The box and basket business appears open to competition. As I did not hear of any patent that gave the monopoly to any person, cheap timber, skill and promptness will be the elements of success.

AMONG THE ORCHARDS.

At eleven o'clock in the morning the rain ceased, and under the lead of Samuel Jackson, President of the Association, the company started countryward.

Benton Harbor is situated on a canal about a mile in length, connecting the St. Joseph River with the Paw-Paw, which supplies a large amount of logs and lumber, but having its mouth obstructed with a bar, required this canal to reach it.

The wide flat at this point is composed of mucky peat, which will prove a mine of wealth with which to fertilize the sandy lands in the neighborhood.

The first orchard visited was that of Dr. Winans, situated on the first ridge of land above the Paw-Paw River, and about thirty feet above the level of the lake. The farm contains sixty-four acres, most of which is in fruit.

A PAYING VINEYARD.

Just at the foot of the bluff, and almost on a level with the marsh, is a basin of ten acres. Three and a half acres of this point had been the ancient and favorite camping ground of the Indians, as a fine spring of pure water broke out at its base and the flat below furnished pasturage for their ponies and the Paw Paw an abundance of fish. About seven years ago Dr. Collins, the then owner of this farm, planted this point in grapes, mostly of the Isabella and Catawba varieties. In 1865 he sold seven and three-fourths tons of the fruit. The vines are now loaded with a heavy crop. They are twined on a wire trellis of three wires—the highest over four and a half feet high from the ground—and are pinched back to form leaves beyond the last bunch of fruit. In this, as in all other vineyards that we visited, there was a want of proper training of the vine, both in regard to the new wood and the fruit; yet the grape is so natural at this point, that it will succeed with almost any mode of training.

In the spring of 1863 the first fifty trees of Hale's early peach were planted. This year they produced 337 baskets that sold at the orchard for $375, a pretty fair income for about one-third of an acre. The land is sandy, top dressed with muck from the swamp, and highly cultivated.

The peach orchard contains ten acres set sixteen feet each way; too close by four feet; in all, seventeen hundred trees. A part of this orchard had been cut back on the plan proposed by Downing, and another part had been severely shortened after the destructive frost of January, 1864, which so seriously damaged the peach orchards in all this section. The trees that were cut back when young are now the most vigorous and valuable, those shortened in by cutting off large branches, some of them an inch and a half in diameter, the next best, and lastly those that had grown without restraint. It can be easily seen that the peach tree is all the better for a good thinning out and cutting back.

In this orchard the fruit is as follows, ripening in the order in which it is named: Hall's Early; Wheeler's Early,—a new variety that promises well, now ripe, about the size of Hall's Early, the flesh mottled with red. The tree is said to be hardy and very productive, and is attracting planters, who are budding it quite largely. Troth's Early; Coolidge's Favorite; Early Crawford; Old Mixon Free; Grosse Mignonne; Bergens Yellow; Lemon Cling, and Late Crawford.

Among the small fruits is the Lawton blackberry—planted in rows ten feet wide, with plants two feet in the row; strawberries, with rows three feet, and plants one foot apart. The Triumph de Gand is quite a favorite on this sandy soil, when grown in hills, as the fruit is very large and showy, commanding double the price of the Wilson in market. It could not endure railroad travel a long distance. For common market gardening the Wilson is almost alone.

Dr. Winans prides himself on clean thorough culture, with a free use of the muck lying so near at hand, and has very healthy trees, heavily loaded with very superior fruit.

On leaving this place, we passed several fruit farms, ranging from ten to forty acres, and also several locations, where orchards are to be. Most of these are believers in the no culture system, and the trees looked sickly and the grounds uninviting. Some of these men complain of hard times, and are ready to sell out, as they fear the thing is in danger of being overdone.

Two miles further along the shore we came to the orchard of Mr. Howard, said to be the highest point of land along the eastern shore of the lake. It is a bold promontory of blue clay, capped with some fifty feet of sand. A few rods to the north and below this dyke of clay, the sand has been worked off, exposing a bed of marl five feet in thickness. So far as this marl has been tried, it has given the best of satisfaction, and as it is on the farm adjoining that of Mr. Jackson, before named, it is to have a further thorough trial.

We had passed the former farm of Mr. Jackson, of thirty-five acres, but now in a state of neglect, which he had sold for $7,000, and purchased the one where now resides for $20,000, containing fifty acres. Before the hard winter of 1864 the owner, Mr. Parmlee, had refused to sell for less than $30,000, but this cold winter so damaged the orchard that he was glad to sell at largely reduced rates. Thirty acres of this farm were in a peach orchard, the trees set twenty feet apart each way, and containing over three thousand trees. It is the oldest and one of the largest peach orchards in this part of the State. Notwithstanding that a part of the trees have been set twenty years, [illegible] now they are breaking down with the weight of fruit [illegible]

Mr. Jackson has four of the very early kinds. He has 12,000 baskets stored in the shed and barn ready, and is now busy putting up boxes and baskets. His crop is estimated at 20,000 baskets. Mr. Jackson is a thorough cultivator, and his fruit will be among the best. Late Crawford, Heath's Free, and a large white late peach will carry his shipments late into October, the very last of the season, giving him nearly two months of peach shipments.

The most of his baskets have covers, so that they can be sent out from Chicago, in all directions, by rail. He has contracts at St. Paul and other distant points, and in no case does he intend to have but one commission between him and the consumer. The baskets cost him thirteen cents; the lake freight and warehouse charges will be eleven cents, making twenty-four cents a basket, or seventy-two cents a bushel—to which is added the commission, say thirty cents, which will make the cost, including picking, packing and cartage to the harbor, about one dollar and twenty-five cents. If the consumer will add to this expressage from Chicago, and deduct these sums from what he pays for a bushel of peaches, he will have a very good idea of what the grower receives for his crop of fruit.

Most of these orchards are on sandy or sandy loam soil, but a part of this orchard is a heavy clay, and here the old trees are the most healthy. Cutting back after a hard winter had a good effect so far as it was tried.

The main orchard was planted in 1852. At least nine-tenths of the trees in this old orchard is now alive and full of fruit. One tree measured sixteen inches in diameter one foot above the ground, and was thirty-six feet over its branches. The variety is the Grosse Mignonne, and the branches were supported by a small forest of props.

In the year 1866 forty-one trees of the Early Crawford produced one thousand baskets, which paid for fifty acres of land on which Mr. Parmlee now resides, then valued at two thousand dollars. The party was to have a thousand baskets for the land. This is equal to six dollars a bushel at the orchard, after being packed for shipment.

From this point the committee turned inland, crossing the Paw Paw River and visiting a large number of small fruit farms, most of which cultivated a share of the small fruits, such as the Black Cap raspberry, Lawton blackberry and the strawberry. One field of five acres of the Black Cap was said to have sent five hundred bushels of fruit to Chicago. The plants are in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the row. This fruit is being rapidly extended, and next season, if the crop is good, several thousand bushels will be sent to market. The Lawton blackberry is also becoming a great favorite. It is now in the middle of the season. One field of three-fourths of an acre has already sold seventy bushels, and the owner expects to pick thirty bushels to-morrow, and there must be more than fifty bushels yet to ripen. This is the best crop of this fruit that I have seen.

Along the road the orchards of Mr. Jarm and Mr. Hopkins are the best; but all have been well cared for, and good culture is the rule, not, as along the lake shore to the north, the exception.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening the association met for the purpose of consulting with the committee from Illinois, on their mutual interests. The large hall of the American Hotel was filled with ladies and gentlemen interested in fruit culture. How far are we rivals in the fruit markets of the East? was the real question at issue.

The Illinois committee alluded to the fact that this State embraced four hundred miles of latitude, and that the season marched from the southern to the northern line of the State at an average rate of twelve miles a day, and that the season of the summer fruits could at the worst lap more than a few days on the time of those in this section. The peach crop, which began to reach the market early in July, would be closed within a week, and at this time the shipments had already begun to fall off, so that as one gradually left the market the other would as gradually fill its place, keeping the market fully supplied for a time with peaches from both sections, in this respect there could be no real competition.

Some remarks were made in regard to the quality of fruit from each section, and it was modestly hinted that the flavor of those from Michigan was of the highest order. As the peaches of both sections come into the Chicago market, there is some appearance of the truth of the charge. Cobden, in the centre of the great peach region of Illinois, is three hundred and twenty miles by rail south of Chicago; and, if the peaches are picked nearly ripe, they will spoil before reaching the market, especially in hot weather and in close cars; while those from Michigan are put in open baskets, placed on the steamers, and, in a few hours, are in the hands of the consumer. This allows of their being picked as they begin to mature, and the rule is not to pick them until they begin to yield under the pressure of the fingers of the picker, and when they reach the Chicago market they are fully ripe. This, under ordinary circumstances and when in direct competition, would give them the advantage, but this difficulty is being met. Mr. Hughitt, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, is now constructing refrigerator cars, which will keep the peaches from heating, and in which they can be placed at maturity, and thus there will no longer be any objection on this score. On the other hand, when the Michigan peaches must seek a wider market, they will need to be picked in the same condition as are now those in Illinois, for the same reason—that they must pass over long lines of railway transportation.

THE PEACH REGION.

The next question of interest is the extent of the peach region, or that part of the country which is reliable, or nearly so, for annual crops. Five miles of land carriage is a long distance for the peach. From Villa Ridge to Neoga is one hundred and seventy miles. Five miles on each side of this district would give 1,700 square miles. From Alton to Quincy, for two miles along the Mississippi River, we have another small region on a small scale, and again new railroads may open up new lines through the great peach region may prosper.

On the Michigan side, it would appear that the region best adapted to this fruit extends from a few miles south of the St. Joseph River north for about seventy-five miles and embracing a width at most of five miles, giving a total area of about four hundred square miles, an amount, as compared with that of Illinois, of small importance, if brought in direct competition; but, as this can never be the case, beyond a few days' lapping, it may be considered but an extension of the Illinois peach region. This will give the north a succession of peaches of three and a half months. Thus the markets of Michigan can be supplied in the early part of the season from Illinois, and, in turn late in the season, Illinois can obtain her supply from Michigan.

In the case of all the small fruits the same condition of things occur to a somewhat less extent in the north part of the State, but it is not probable that the prairie can successfully compete in the culture of the raspberry or blackberry on account of the severe drouth and sudden changes that occur west of the lake.

GRAPE CULTURE.

From the best data before the meeting it was decided that this lake shore section is as valuable for grape culture as Kelley's Island and the south shore of Lake Erie, and which, at no distant day, will supply Chicago and its customers with an ample stock of table grapes.

The grapes grown farther south are better adapted to wine, and will be mainly used for that purpose.

So far as the market is concerned, Chicago is the natural outlet, and as much interested in the western shore of Lake Michigan as of any part of our own State.

THE APPLE CROP.

The apple is at home in Michigan, and the winter sort must to some extent come in competition, but it will be some time before they will overstock the market.

The varieties that I saw were mainly those popular in Western New York.

Several members stated that the apple crop was, on the whole, the most profitable, making annual returns with comparative little labor.

WEDNESDAY, August 28.

The local committee again took us in charge, and the day was spent in visiting orchards, large and small, nearly all of which are in a high state of culture. To give the details of each would occupy too much space, and the reader must be content with a few names. Geo. Hopkins, W. D. Sherwood, Jas. E. Stevens. This contains one hundred and sixty acres, thirty-five of which are in fruit. Not a weed is allowed to ripen their seed on these grounds. Mr. S. has another farm of seventy-eight acres in fruit, both under charge of hired foremen, and are found to be paying investments. Mr. S. being the owner of Stevens' line of propellers, cannot give his time to the details of the work. Messrs. Sherwood & Potter, John Brown, Mr. Owen, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Bent, Mr. Burrows, W. T. Durry, Mr. Nowlin, Mr. Heath, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Southerland, Captain N. W. Nauler, Mr. Brockway, Dr. Collins, Mr. Whittlesey. This is eleven and a half acres, just half an acre more than the farm of the author of "Ten Acres Enough." Most any person would be satisfied in seeing this patch of land that a good living can be got out of ten acres in this fine fruit region. Mr. E. W. Collins has just ten acres. Four acres of it is grapes, on which has been applied sixty tons of crushed bones, and on part of six acres of the peach orchard forty tons more. The soil is a shore sand and the bones have had a magic effect in the vigor and fruitfulness of the tree and vine. Mr. Chapman has twenty acres between this and the lake. Dr. Bigelow, seventy-five acres, forty of which is in fruit; here is the finest lot of evergreens that I have seen this side of the lake. The truth is this class of trees has been neglected here, probably from the fact that they are so common in forest. Messrs. Vail & Gorton have a large plantation, but too young for bearing. Dr. Petit has forty acres in fruit. Mr. Brown fills up the space between the latter and the lake shore. This is three miles south of the St. Jo. harbor; and as the sun was sinking in the west the party returned to the city, and at 10 p. m. the committee were on the Lady Franklin, of the Stevens line, bound for Chicago.

Visiting such a large number of intelligent, practical fruit growers, it was but natural that I should learn many valuable lessons, some of which will in due time find a place in the TRIBUNE.

On the whole, the farms are small, but all the better cultivated and more profitable; in this respect they set a good example for our own fruit growers. "Ten acres enough," is quite a general rule, and proving highly satisfactory.

RURAL.

The Farms, the Crops, the Timber and the Women of Western Iowa.

ST. JOHN, Iowa, August 29.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I notice in your paper of the 25th a communication from your special correspondent on board the steamer St. John, which I consider injurious to this section of our country. It is as follows:

"On either side of the river lie wide stretches of bottom land covered with a growth of willow and other bushes, and backed by sloping hills well covered with cottonwood. Here and there, but at very rare intervals, appeared lots of cultivated ground," &c.

Now I think your correspondent should [illegible] statements. I suppose he refers to the sand bars as his bottom land, and the banks of the river as his sloping hills. It is well known by all who have visited the Missouri slope that the only cottonwood growth on this slope is on the margin of the streams, and the bluffs or sloping hills are covered with hard wood, such as oak, hickory, elm, and black walnut, and those "lots of cultivated land at rare intervals" consist of from one to two hundred acres. In fact, the country spoken of, between Council Bluffs and Sioux City, is one of the finest agricultural districts in the West, and if your correspondent was sick of the monotony of river travel, he should not have made false statements about the country. The statement that nothing but corn and hogs is grown or raised, is too barefaced to need contradiction. I will just say here that the finest wheat, oats, potatoes, onions and barley, in fact every product raised in the Western country, is to be found in abundance on those "lots of land" your correspondent speaks of, and the finest herds of horses, cattle, and sheep, grazing on those sloping hills that are covered with cottonwood. But the next portion of this interesting correspondence is in relation to the female portion of this God-forsaken country. Now, I think no gentleman would give such a description of our ladies; but, as your correspondent did not see any females until he got to the Omaha Reservation, and then took those Winnebago squaws as an excuse to vilify all females on the slope, I will let it pass by saying that we have as handsome, well-behaved, well-dressed, and as virtuous a female population as the city of Chicago can boast of.

We have churches and school houses in every township, and as respectable a population as can be found in the United States, and to have such false statements go out to the world is too much for a Christian community to bear.

E. K. R.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Exciting Electoral Contest in Montreal—"Montreal East," "Centre," and "West"—Disorder in the East and West Divisions—Fenians Said to be Participators in the Rows.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MONTREAL, Canada, August 30.

To-day took place the nominations for the three divisions of this city. The troops were confined to barracks, in order to be ready at a moment's notice to march to the scene of any riot. Happily, their services were not needed, although there was a row in the East Division, and disorder in the West—by Fenians in the latter divisions, it is reported.

MONTREAL EAST.

In this division about 3,000 persons gathered about the hustings, which were erected in Papineau Square. At noon the returning officer read in French and English the writ of election, which was quite inaudible to the assemblage.

That over, George E. Cartier was proposed for the House of Commons, by J. L. Beaudry, seconded by William Woolson and others. Mr. Medoric Lanctot was then proposed for House of Commons by Mr. I. O. Davie, seconded by M. Crevier and others. The meeting was in favor of Mr. Lanctot, who is a "rogue," and the friends of Cartier could not obtain a hearing, excepting Mr. Leblanc, who said what he could in favor of Cartier, which was very little, indeed.

Mr. Lanctot addressed the crowd in a telling speech, which was listened to with attention. Mr. Labelle, who was proposed for the Local Legislature, also addressed the crowd.

After a good deal of speech making, a row began, and stones and axe handles were brought into requisition. A party of cavalry called the Guides, then essayed a charge upon the crowd; but their horsemanship was so ludicrous as to excite the merriment of the crowd. Several of the cavaliers went to mother earth in less time than it takes to describe it.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

This is the most important of the three constituencies, it including the commercial part of the city. The hustings were got up in the Court House Square. At noon the writ of election was read in English and French, and then Mr. Thomas Workman was proposed for House of Commons by Mr. D. Torrence, seconded by Mr. Leckie. Mr. Edward Carter was proposed for Local Legislature by Mr. Benning, seconded by Dr. Bernard, the latter, however, being a man of no consequence here, and probably a secret supporter of the Government.

There being no opposition to these candidates, they were declared duly elected. Only some four hundred persons were assembled, and they were very orderly and well conducted.

MONTREAL WEST.

It was in this division that a riot was apprehended, and here Fenians were said to be gathered from the neighboring States. At 11:30 o'clock about 3,000 persons gathered at the hustings, and at noon the writ of election was read. Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee was proposed for the House of Commons by Walter Macfarlane, seconded by Jas. McShane. A. W. Ogilvie was proposed for Local Legislature by Wm. Workman, seconded by Wm. McNaughton. All this was hardly audible amid the deafening cries for "Devlin." Mr. P. Donovan then came forward and proposed for the House of Commons, Mr. Bernard Devlin, seconded by Mr. McGibbon. This was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. McGee then attempted to address the electors, but such a storm of hoots and hisses arose that he could not say one word. The retiring officer then said that if they would not hear McGee, who had the right to be heard, Mr. Devlin would not be allowed to address them from the hustings. Away, then went McGee and his English and Scotch adherents to the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James street, where he harrangued them from a window. Mr. Devlin's Irish party (called Fenians) followed the refugees a short distance, hooting them, and then gathered in front of Cartier's tavern, where Mr. Devlin delivered an address, which was loudly cheered by his friends, consisting of a large body of men who were shouting [illegible] coming from Great St. James [illegible], where McGee was endeavoring to [illegible]. [illegible] appear that all Mr. Devlin's friends were Fenians.

And so ended the nomination in Montreal West, where it was feared there would be bloodshed. Many of the men of both parties were armed with revolvers, and it was threatened that McGee's life would be taken by his disbursers (so-called) of the Fenian Brotherhood.

In a little time all was quiet at the three hustings, and boys were to be seen climbing over them, or delivering mock speeches for Devlin, McGee, Cartier and Lanctot.

Thus ends one of the most interesting nominations that has ever taken place in Canada.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE RIOT.

The Montreal *Gazette* of to-day gives the following account of the disturbance yesterday in Montreal East:

The nomination for Montreal East took place on the Papineau Square at noon yesterday. [illegible]

That city in December is without authority. It says that Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Dickens, made no arrangements—indeed is not authorized to make any arrangements—in relation to his proposed visit to this country, and that he has received no instructions; and that Mr. Dolby is now in Philadelphia. He has received letters from nearly one hundred towns and cities asking the use of Mr. Dickens for one night or longer. For the present a prudent fortune is entirely non-committal, goes in reply. These letters come from the entire country, from Eastport to Omaha, and cities not even mapped out when Dickens prepared his "American Notes" now tender him audiences as large as a brigade, in halls of proportions like an Edenic grandeur. Hundreds of Edens, not of that Eden whence the cheerful Mark Tapley speculated on American progress and the great Pogram, and the inimitable Jefferson Brick swelled into unnatural proportions, there come invitations to "read" to orderly and settled and civilized communities, which already have antiquarian societies and talk of the graves of their pioneer ancestors.

STERLING.

New Railroad Project—A New Manufacturing Town—Paper Mills, Woollen Mills and Other Manufactories to be Started—Rapid Growth of Sterling—Erection of a Fine School House—The Baptist Annual Convention—Whiteside Teachers' Institute, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., August 28.

It may not be generally known that a new manufacturing town has been started on the south side of Rock River, immediately opposite this place.

Mr. A. P. Smith purchased, last spring, of the Sterling Hydraulic Company, all their interest on the south side of the river, and has been busily engaged for the past few months in improving it and getting it ready for the erection of mills. He has built a long raceway and laid out a town, and already numerous manufacturing enterprises are being started, dwelling houses and stores erected. The name of the new town has been christened "Rock Falls," and from the energy with which various enterprises are being carried forward, it is fair to predict that it will soon become a successful rival of Sterling itself. Already a Mr. Park is erecting a paper mill, and Mr. Smith will soon have a flouring mill in operation.

Messrs. Galt & Tracy, who were so recently burned out, have re-built, and have now in full operation a splendid planing mill on the Sterling side, and are now erecting at Rock Falls a large foundry, forty by sixty feet, with the intention of soon making it double that size. They are also putting up a machine shop, and a large factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements of all kinds. Next season they will add to their already extensive works one of the largest plow factories in the West. Few towns can boast of such an energetic firm as Galt & Tracy. They were only a few weeks since burned out at a loss of over $20,000, yet they are investing more largely than ever. Mr. Smith, the founder and owner of "Rock Falls," has secured a patent on making sheep skin mittens, and has now a large factory in full operation with nearly fifty hands at work, making this class of goods. Yet the demand is so large that he can scarcely make them as fast as they are wanted. He has recently sold the right to make them in three States for $3,000 each State, and the buyers have a fortune left in it yet.

A meeting was held there on the 29th inst. to take action upon a new railroad project and secure the erection of a large woollen mill. It was resolved to build a mill to cost forty thousand dollars. A company was formed, and five thousand dollars subscribed upon the spot, and committees appointed to secure the balance of the stock. That it will be subscribed there is no doubt.

A committee consisting of Messrs. T. A. Galt, A. P. Smith and J. A. Patterson were appointed to visit Chicago and lay the plan of railroad connections with Rock Falls before the companies there. There are several projects afoot. One is to take up the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Nelson to Sterling, and lay it from Nelson to Rock Falls and cross Rock River to Sterling from that point. Another is to connect a branch road with the Illinois Central at Amboy. Another still is to connect it with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Mendota. That some of these projects will be carried out there is no doubt. Either of the two last are preferable, as that will give this entire section competing lines to Chicago.

Sterling proper is enjoying as much prosperity as any city in the West. Located on the bank of Rock River, with the best water power in the State, and a splendid country tributary to it, it must be one of the largest manufacturing towns in the West.

Two years ago, the Second Ward of our city commenced the erection of a new school-house. It is sixty-seven by eighty-two feet on the ground, three stories high, beside the basement, and will seat three hundred scholars. It will be ready for occupancy about the first of October. It is the finest public school building in the State, not excepting the building at Aurora. It will be opened on the first of October, with a corps of able teachers, under Professor Buell as Principal. Your townsman, James Parker, of Chicago, is doing the French roof and putting on the main roof to the building.

Brick blocks and splendid residences are going up all over our city; and no town in the West of its size has a brighter prospect than this. Its manufacturing wealth is on the increase, and any one desirous of entering that branch of business can find no location more favorable than this.

The Dixon Association of the Baptist Church has been in session here this week, and it was largely attended and much interest manifested. The reports from the several fields of pastoral labor were encouraging. The proceedings were of unusual interest, which was very much enhanced by the presence of two Chicago gentlemen, Messrs. E. F. Jacobs and S. M. Hunt.

The Whiteside County Teachers' Institute has been in session here the past week. It was largely attended by teachers from this and adjoining counties and the entire proceedings were very interesting. Prof. Metcalf, of the State University, was present and added much to the interest, and his lecture was praised by every one as one of the ablest ever delivered in this county. I should be glad to furnish you the proceedings of this Institute, for no one can appreciate the benefits to the cause of education, but as the press is never thought of unless some windy individual wants a puff. I can only say that I trust every county in the State will inaugurate such an institute at once, and, until State aid can be obtained, let the Board of Supervisors of the county see that their Institutes do not want for funds to carry them on successfully.

The Whiteside County Agricultural Society will hold its twelfth annual Fair on the Society's grounds at this place, commencing on the 9th of September. No county in the State can beat this in the success of her annual Fair. Quite as many people attend it as usually attend the State Fair. It is indebted for much of its success to its worthy President, C. D. Sanford, Esq., of this city.

The Sterling Driving Park Association hold its fifth annual exhibition in conjunction with the County Fair, and the number and liberality of the premiums will make it a great success, and attract some of the fastest stock in the State. It is under the control of good men, and will be conducted with the strictest regard for honor and fair dealing.

Mayor Coblentz is striking terror to all thieves and vagabonds, by his energy in running them down, and they will find a poor chance here, as he has inaugurated an efficient detective night police force, who will be on hand night and day for this class of villains and scoundrels that infest the country. He is entitled to the gratitude of our people for his energy and public spirit.

We are to have a fine engine and hook and ladder company here to protect us from such destructive fires as have afflicted us the past year. They will be welcome safeguards.

X.

ROCK RIVER.

Improvement of the Rapids.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., August 31.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Your readers are aware that the principal rapids in Rock River are about three miles above its mouth, at Vandruff's Island. Some feeble attempts to improve them, and make available the immense water power at that point, were made some thirty years ago, in the famous "Internal Improvement" times, but comparatively little was effected. The river has continued, for thirty years longer, to pursue its natural currents, and, except a mill dam on the south or Camden Branch, has been as unmolested as when the skiff of the red man shot across its dark waters, and the report of his rifle sounded among the adjacent bluffs.

Within the last year, however, a scheme for the improvement of the water power, and of the navigation of the river, has been projected and is now being carried out with an energy which cannot fail of securing successful results.

D. B. Sears & Sons are the company to whom the public are indebted for the inception of this enterprise and for its vigorous prosecution up to the present time. Mr. Sears is an old resident of Rock Island County, well known to many of your readers. Since the year 1835, he has been identified with the manufacturing interests of the country, and especially with the improvement of the water power at Moline, on the Mississippi. He is a man of large means, which have been considerably augmented by the sale of his interest on Rock Island to the Government, for which he received over $140,000.

The contemplated improvements on Rock River involve the expenditure of some $800,000, about one-third of which will be made before the 1st of April next.

A canal is to be cut from a point a little above the present bridge, across the main or North Branch of the river, to intersect the river again below the bridge. The canal is to be on the main land north of the river, and is to be 100 feet wide, six feet deep in low water, and about half a mile long. Its estimated cost is $30,000. About one-fourth of it, on the upper end, will be completed this season, and a large flouring mill will immediately be erected near the bridge, to be run by water from the canal. Other canals will afterwards be constructed on Vandruff's Island, all subsidiary to the main design. This is not only to furnish water power for this and other mills, but to establish also a system of slack water navigation, which will enable flatboats, barges, tugs, &c., to pass up the river. Once over the rapids, they will be able, for a large portion of the time, to go as far as Sterling, in Whiteside County.

There are to be several dams, one of which is already finished.

The principal dam, which is to cost about $30,000, is to be extended from the main shore, just above the bridge, across the stream, and against the current at an angle of some forty degrees with the river bank. It is to be 650 feet in length and twelve feet high. The length of the base up and down the stream, 36½ feet. It is to be a strong framework of timber, filled with stone. The rafters extending in the water from the top of the dam up stream to the bed of the [illegible]

IOWA.

The Political Campaign Fairly Inaugurated—Candidates on the Stump.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, September 1.

The political campaign in this State was inaugurated to-day by active operations against the enemy. Judge Mason, Democratic candidate for Governor, has, it is true, spoken his piece to half a dozen uncommonly small crowds at as many places in Northern Iowa, and the notorious Henry Clay Dean has perspired and "hollered" before two or three audiences in the Des Moines Valley; but the Republicans have not brought out their forces before to-day. Colonel Scott, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major O'Connor, candidate for Attorney General, opened the ball on our side, the former at Clinton, the latter at Burlington.

Private telegrams inform me that the meetings were great successes. Scott and O'Connor are both fine speakers, the latter being generally accounted in Iowa as the best orator in the State. He is an Irishman and a Fenian. With his big meeting tonight at Burlington he commenced a campaign in the Des Moines Valley, which will take in Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Keosauqua, Keokuk, Bentonsville, Bloomfield, Centreville, Corydon, Leon, Osceola and Winterset, closing at the State capital on the 17th instant. Colonel Scott will go well through with the valleys of the Wapsinonoc, the Cedar, and the Iowa, speaking at county seats and large towns. He is booked for DeWitt, Cedar Rapids, Marion, Anamosa, Dubuque, Manchester, Independence, Waterloo, Vinton, Toledo and Marshalltown.

Other prominent Iowa speakers will soon go to work, and eminent men from abroad will take part in the canvass, which gives promise of being the liveliest ever had here, and we always have lively times.

The party is now well organized in all parts of the State. Nearly all the counties held their conventions on Saturday, and made their local nominations. Most of them passed resolutions denouncing A. Johnson, and demanding his impeachment. This is the unanimous feeling of the Radical Republicans of this State.

I judge that the Republicans will carry the State by from thirty-five to fifty thousand majority. They are well organized, and the late conduct of President Johnson has aroused their fighting spirit to fever heat, so that they will do good work. The resolutions of the Muscatine County Convention, show the sentiments of the people generally. Some attempt has been made to start a new party in Iowa. But it is so palpably a Copperhead dodge to carry a few Republican counties, that the Radicals will not be taken in at all. It is no time for Radicals, especially such Radicals as Iowa boasts of, to give Andrew Johnson any aid and comfort. The opposing tickets are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Colonel Samuel Merrill.
Lieutenant Governor—Colonel John Scott.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. M. Beck.
Attorney General—Major Henry O'Connor.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. F. Wells.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Chas. Mason.
Lieutenant Governor—D. M. Harris.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Craig.
Attorney General—W. T. Barker.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—M. L. Fisher.

There is a Legislature to elect, but it will not be called upon to choose a successor to United States Senator James W. Grimes, whose time does not expire till March 4, 1871. The statement that the Legislature would choose a successor of Senator Grimes—which has appeared in several papers—originated with correspondents, and is a mistake. The county officers to be chosen this year are Sheriff, Treasurer, Probate Judge, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, and Coroner.

Nearly all the local conventions having now been held, downright hard work will be the programme henceforth till after election. Judging from the present situation, the Radicals may be expected to carry out their boast of gaining the greatest of all their victories.

LINKENSALE.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

CROWN POINT, Ind., September 2.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Will you afford me a small space in your valuable paper to again put "K." right in regard to the subscription to assist in the construction of the above named road?

Mr. "K." says that Concord Township has raised $15,000. Now their books never footed up over $9,000, and that has never been secured by a vote or by any other means, and is almost entirely unavailing. He says that St. Ann has voted $15,000, but fails to say that that is to be paid only on condition that the road shall be built within at least two miles of the village, and that the company cannot do that without losing $30,000, voted by Beaver Township, as that is voted on the condition that the road must run through said township.

He says that Will County has raised $25,000 and Washington Township will raise $18,000, and then says that the total is $43,000; whereas the facts are: The books in Will County will not foot up above $18,000—the amount I gave that county credit for.

He says that Cook County has raised $20,000. I presume he makes this statement, not from any knowledge he has, but from the fact that he thinks Cook County would not be behind; yet it is true that Cook County has not raised over $4,000, as her books will show, and that it is entirely unsecured, and part is on conditions which render it unavailing.

Mr. "K.'s" exaggerations and false figures, if believed by the people, would greatly injure the prospects of the road, and would come well nigh hazarding its ultimate success, because, if the people believe that $333,000 has been raised, then nothing more is to be done by them, and their efforts will stop, and, as the company will not build the road without the required amount, the enterprise would come to a dead halt and the company, tired of so much delay, would probably abandon the subject.

Mr. "K." is not sincere in trying to thus mislead the people, insists that, because the company does not come forward, build the road before the required amount is raised, therefore they propose to sell out, and would have the people believe that the company were concealing the true amount raised, for that purpose. Truly, the old adage is being daily verified, that "the fools are not all dead."

Now, if Mr. "K." was the friend to the people that he would make them believe, he would labor to inspire confidence in the enterprise, and show the people that their true interest is to go to work and raise the balance required, instead of telling them to sleep until the opportunity is gone. The people in the townships know that Mr. "K.'s" figures are false, and let them take warning in time and give no heed to his false teaching, and go about their duty, and the company's agents will be with them, and assist them all they can as heretofore.

ELIHU GRIFFIN.

Is the Johnson Administration Hostile to the Payment of Additional Bounties?

PLYMOUTH, Ind., August 31.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Why are not the bounties due soldiers under act of Congress approved July 2, 1866, more promptly paid? This question, constantly being asked, is one of vast importance to a large, respectable and patriotic portion of the people of this blood-bought heritage of liberty. When this law was enacted—which was but a remedy for the collection of a *just* debt, not one of gratitude merely—it was the expectation of Congress, and the people, including those intended to be benefited, that the bounties would be promptly paid. The officers whose duty it was to prepare the rules and regulations for the payment, issued a flaming circular, dated September 16, 1866, requiring unheard of things of claimants, and promising that, "as soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment." The issuing of this circular looked like business, and gave hope to many a war-worn veteran and poor disheartened widow. Large numbers entitled to this bounty, having faith in fair promises, made purchases on credit, believing their bounties would be paid in time to enable them to meet their obligations. Delusive belief! This delay has caused many a soldier the loss of half his bounty. The Johnson dynasty was hostile to these claims from the first, and is so yet. Every obstacle has been thrown in the way of their payment. If the claimant did not literally comply with the *form prescribed* by the Paymaster General, the claim was returned, not for *amendment*, but to be made *again*. It did not matter if the claim contained, not only the language of the law and the *form* prescribed, but the arrangement of sentences, but also be in "strict conformity" with the "form;" this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the *substance* was all there! By these requirements, thousands and thousands of claims lost their precedence, and now, after all these promises of *prompt* payment, the soldiers are coolly told that their claims will not be paid before the expiration of three years; that their claims are now being paid at the rate of ten to twelve thousand per month, and that payment *may* be increased to fifteen thousand per month, and this is the *utmost* speed that can be hoped for in the matter!

During the administration of Abraham Lincoln, soldiers' claims were *promptly* and *rapidly* paid—much more so than now. With more than a hundred millions of dollars lying idle in the Treasury, and hundreds of thousands of competent men in the country wanting clerkships, why are not bounties *promptly* paid? The Government has millions for Walrusia, West India harbors, for reconstruction delays, and only a *pittance* for soldiers. Is the present administration hostile to the payment of the "additional bounty?" Many claimants think so.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Decisions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

The wife of an alien is to be regarded as an alien herself for the purposes of taxation under the Internal Revenue laws, though she were a citizen prior to her marriage. If she lives abroad, the profits and income arising from stocks, &c., held for her by a trustee in this country need not be returned for taxation. If the returns here she is liable to the income tax imposed upon "every person residing in the United States."

For the purpose of assessing the special tax upon the keeper of a hotel, inn or tavern, the yearly rental is to be fixed and established by the Assistant Assessor of the proper assessment district at its proper value. If the Assistant Assessor is of the opinion that the yearly rental value of the premises occupied for a hotel, inn or tavern purposes exceed the actual rent agreed on by the parties, he shall assess the tax according to his estimate of such value.

When, upon the failure of a bank, association, corporation, company or person engaged in the business of banking under a State law, the affairs of a bank association, &c., are placed in the hands of a receiver, the receiver represents the bank association, corporation, company of person, and should make monthly returns of outstanding circulation.

If a commercial broker solicits an order and it is filled, there is a sale by the broker which should be included in his monthly return of sales.

Boot and shoe uppers are not now, as prior to August 1866, held subject to taxation as distinct articles of manufacture. Leather bound, made from waste leather, rags, &c., is subject to a tax of five per cent ad valorem, as a manufacture not otherwise provided for.

Iron castings are liable to a tax of five per cent upon their value; but the castings used in their manufacture are exempt from taxation as castings by that provision of section ninety-four which exempted castings made to form a part of any or upon which in a finished state a tax is assessed and paid.

Under the present law spirits of turpentine is regarded as a manufacture, subject to the same regulations as other manufactures. A manufacturer of turpentine, like any other manufacturer, is required to make monthly returns of the amount manufactured. He is also required to return each month the amount sold or consumed, or used, or removed for consumption or for delivery to other than his agents, and pay the tax upon the same in the district where it is manufactured.

Northwestern News.

ILLINOIS.

The LaSalle (Ill.) *Press* of the 31st says the Chicago Coal Company's miners, who resumed work about two weeks ago, after a suspension of four or five months, have for some cause or other knocked off work again and are now on a "strike." What the difficulty is we are not reliably informed, but it is reported that the company has not fulfilled all the conditions agreed upon in the settlement of the late differences between the proprietors and the miners. We imagine that the trouble is not very serious, and that the miners will soon go to work again. In all the other shafts the miners continue to work regularly, we believe.

We learn from the Belleville *Advocate* that two young men, Philip Cairns, aged 18, and John Cassidy, aged 20, miners at Careyville, while engaged in putting in a middle blast in their room in Collins' pit, near here, met with a terrible accident by the premature explosion of their "shot," causing the death of Cairns and badly wounding Cassidy. They had drilled their hole, and Cassidy was driving in the clay (which they had made too large for the drill hole) with the tampering end of the drill, while Cairns was sitting near the hole ready to put the tampering material in as soon as the charge was driven up to its place, when the explosion occurred, with the result stated.

The Salem *Advocate* says that on Saturday last Robert Gertzenger, of Terre Haute, Indiana, while attempting to get on board a caboose car at that place, was thrown under the car and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours.

A despatch from Careyville to the St. Louis *Republican* on the 29th ultimo, says that an accident occurred in that place the day previous which resulted in the death of Mr. Samuel Leybold, the agent at that place of the Troy Flouring Mills. Deceased was, at the time he received his injuries, engaged in moving cars on the side track of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. While attempting to pass between the coupling of two approaching cars his body was caught between them and fatally injured. He survived about half an hour after receiving his injury.

Music is evidently on the decline in Morgan County. It appears, from the assessment returns of that county for 1867, that the number of pianos in the county is two hundred and forty-eight. In the returns of last year the number is set down at three hundred and sixty-eight, a difference of only one hundred and twenty. The sale of pianos to go out of the county during the year must have been very considerable, or the Collector must have omitted many in his returns.

A man named Andy Moore was engaged in digging a well for Mr. Greer, residing in the south part of Iroquois County. After digging to the depth of twenty-two feet, and not obtaining water, they concluded to bore, and on Saturday morning, Mr. Moore having reached the depth of seven feet, a sudden and loud explosion took place, throwing him on the bottom of the well and resulting in his death.

The Aurora *Beacon* says: "Last Sunday a number of boys took a hand-car from the yard of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in this city, and went upon an apple stealing expedition above Batavia, and succeeded in securing some fruit, which they brought with them on the car. As they were nearing the city, in the vicinity of Goodwin's Mill, one of the party, a boy named McGuire, stooped to get an apple, when his head came between the brake of the hand-car and a portion of the frame. The momentum of the car was so great as to smash the skull, and the boy fell dead almost instantly.

Pulaski, Pulaski County, was the scene of a brutal murder on Tuesday last. The parties to the affair were residents of the place, and near neighbors, and named Farley and George Gay. The facts are as follows: Farley, who is represented to be a peaceably inclined citizen, found one of his hogs cut with an axe, and being satisfied that Gay was the perpetrator of the act, went to him and expostulated with him on his conduct. Gay became angry, and seizing a loaded gun fired at him, the ball striking Farley in the thigh, glancing upward, and lodging in the abdomen. He lived about ten hours after being shot. Gay was arrested, and is now lodged in the Pulaski County jail, with forty pounds of iron attached to his person, the jail being insecure.

WISCONSIN.

Andrew Maldeen, was drowned on Saturday in the Wisconsin River at Portage. He went in to bathe, got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, he sank before aid could reach him. He was a peddler.

The [illegible] says that Ramsay, [illegible] and [illegible] of Reedsburg, estimate the hop crop of Sauk County for 1867, at 3,000,000 pounds as the yield from 3,540 acres. About three times this many acres are set to hops this year [illegible] that in 1868 there will be two and a half times as many as in 1867, or about 5,583 acres in Sauk County. Their estimate is that Sauk County produces two-thirds of the hop crop of the State. With present prospects for good prices, the income of Sauk County for 1867, on hops alone will reach one million dollars.

Combination of the Whiskey Thieves to Overthrow Commissioner Rollins.

(Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

A determined effort is being made by a clique here to have Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, suspended from office. The party is composed mostly of persons interested in the whiskey frauds in New York. Fernando Wood is said to be a chief mover in the matter, and his recent visit here was for that purpose. Wood attributes to Rollins the rejection by the Senate of his appointments to the Internal Revenue Office in his District. This movement against Rollins is very likely to succeed. The fact that Steedman states that the place has been offered him indicates that he is surely to be misplaced. The Johnson organ in New York, in to day's issue, has an attack on Rollins, furnished by this clique of whiskey distillers.

[Comments on the above by the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The movement against Commissioner Rollins is prompted by cupidity, and is being engineered by men who have conspired to defraud the Internal Revenue; who have been prosecuting their unlawful traffic here for several weeks, and whose operations are embarrassed by Mr. Rollins.

The pretext for the frauds upon the revenue is, that the money is wanted to sustain the *National Intelligencer*, whose managers (Snow and Coyle) claim to have the President's authority for their depredations upon the revenue. The reported Cabinet removals originated with those *Intelligencer* whiskey manipulators, who are auxiliaries of the Blairs, Jerry Black and Fernando Wood. The protection of the revenue was sufficiently onerous to tax all the time, ability and courage of the revenue officers before the *National Intelligencer* crew, armed as they profess, with the authority of the President entered the field.

Brooklyn, before an indomitably honest District Attorney commenced his raid upon revenue robbers, was given over to illicit distillation. The demoralization was general, embracing manufacturers, Inspectors and Collectors. The conflict was fearful, for in money there is power. One man who, before his whiskey enterprise commenced, scarcely knew the use of a bank book, was depositing daily from $5,000 to $25,000, of which amount the revenue was defrauded. This man, with some of the dishonest revenue Inspectors, are indicted. One dishonest Collector was removed, but that was not the only reform demanded.

The removal of Mr. Rollins, and the appointment as his successor of a dishonest or weak man, would open the floodgates of fraud and corruption to an appalling extent. The combination is already formidable. The profit is so large that it makes men reckless. The conspirators are making money fraudulently now, but not fast enough. Their "appetite increases by what it feeds on." The Metropolitan Board is endeavoring to do its duty, but if Mr. Rollins should be removed, or their powers in any other way diminished, all control over the question would be lost.

The Abyssinian Captives.

The following letter, from Rev. H. S. Stern, dated Magdala Prison, June 19, gives an interesting account of affairs in the revolted provinces:

"The strange and unparalleled events with which my own and my fellow-captives' mournful history is bound up, like the thrilling scenes of a drama now become more complicated and terrific as we approach the close of the last act. Cheering hopes and depressed fears, glowing anticipations and withering disappointments, have, hitherto alternated during the monotony of prison existence, and enshrined the elasticity of our now and then drooping spirits. Within the last few days the shadows which forewarned us of the coming crisis have assumed a more tangible and palpable form, and the long expected crash, which will probably bury the abominable tyrant beneath the ruins of his tottering empire and exhausted power, cannot be far distant. For some time the elements of disaffection and rebellion had infected the peasantry of Begemeder and the troops belonging to the revolted provinces; the dread and terror inspired by the tyrant's unsparing severity, however, prevented the smouldering elements of discontent from bursting into a flame. [illegible] and undaunted [illegible] in the only [illegible] which, till now, had apparently been loyal. One might have imagined this [illegible] number, and more [illegible] than that of the fire, the [illegible] flatting knife; but no, impelled by [illegible] insatiable thirst for blood he [illegible] burning homesteads of the [illegible] the peasantry, and, in a fit of [illegible] menced the work of destruction [illegible] own pusillanimous adherents. [illegible] instant it is said that upwards of [illegible] the cowardly crime stained [illegible] butchered in cold blood. [illegible] disloyalty spread through the [illegible] on the evening of the [illegible] of this revolting tragedy was [illegible] Dalou, the Chief of Gedebge, with [illegible] followers, and a considerable [illegible] all the other districts bordering on the Galla country, (which is [illegible] to the mountain on which Magdala [illegible]) deserted their royal master. [illegible] The well-known defection [illegible] camp, the constant desertion [illegible] the impotent bands, and [illegible] late seceded to every enemy [illegible] market or tent and falls into the hands of the rebels, has at last alarmed the tyrant. He is at present in Debra Tabor, where, it is reported, he is erecting a fence around his insignificant camp. Provisions he has in abundance, and a quantity of corn is heaped upon the top of a hill, but even such attractions have failed to keep his lawless companions together, and the great men have been either killed or sought refuge in flight. His own camp at Meshishah, with Ras Engeda, and his most obsequious creatures, are in arms. Atrocious deeds are constantly perpetrated, and blood is shed in profusion. The savage tyrant is quite furious, and to allay the storm that is raging in his breast he flogs, and tortures, and burns in wax-dipped dresses the men and children of absconded soldiers and peasants. About the European artisans, with Mrs. Flad and Mrs. Rosenthal and children who are in his camp, we have no reliable information. That they are in prison is certain, but whether in chains or not we are still in doubt. Their position must be awful indeed. If the mere report of the Debra Tabor horrors create in us a loathing horror, to be but aware of the reality of living in the midst of the yells, shrieks and moans of that indescribable Pandemonium! One, humanly speaking, lies in the possibility that the tyrant will not be able to reach this Amba. Some weeks ago he sent orders here to the effect that all the prisoners in irons were to be immediately executed. A few weeks later it was rumored that another royal messenger was despatched from Debra Tabor to Magdala, with a mandate that the garrison was to kill the prisoners, bury the treasure, burn the houses, and then quit the Amba and seek to join their ruler at Debra Tabor. This monstrous decree fell into the hands of the rebels, who, we are told, burnt the paper and beheaded the bearer. We are at present watching with intense anxiety the tyrant's movements. Should he come here, and I believe his enemies dare not dispute his progress through their territory, we shall have a hot and dangerous position. If, on the contrary, he waits until he is too weak to start from Debra Tabor to our prison, our friends in his camp will have to encounter many a serious and severe conflict, even if they escape alive out of the hands in which they are inclosed."

General Pope Declines to Interfere with the Administration of Civil Law.

Late Georgia papers contain the following letter from General Pope declining to interfere with the administration of civil law:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 26, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the [illegible] [illegible]

You ask whether there is foundation for such an opinion.

In reply, I have to say that I know of no circumstance that would justify [illegible] interference, by military orders, with the civil business of the State, or with the relations of debtor or creditor under State laws, as long as [illegible] justice had been done. The only military [illegible] which I have issued, or intend to issue, in the district, are such as I consider necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts.

I do not understand upon what ground it is making violent and radical changes [illegible] ordinary course of civil business, except in [illegible] manner and for the purposes above mentioned. I do not fear that the relations of debtor and creditor, and their adjustment [illegible] the courts, have any proper connection with the enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts, so long as those relations are fairly and justly settled by the courts with[illegible] discrimination as to classes of individuals.

I repeat, then, that under no circumstances which I can now foresee, will I issue any order on the subject, such as you suggest, and if it can be obtained at all, must be looked for from a State Convention, or subsequent legislation after reconstruction is accomplished.

[illegible] staying the collection of debts has been given [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] property while my province to adjust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General United States Army Commanding.

Hanging of a Man in North Carolina for Rape.

Franklin Smith was hung at Wilmington, N. C., on Friday last for committing a rape on a little girl under ten years of age, the daughter of a woman with whom he was living, but to whom he was not married. The following is Smith's confession:

"I was arrested on the [illegible] day of December, 1866, on the charge of violating a female child under ten years of age, and to that charge I cannot deny as far as the attempt is concerned, although I did not accomplish the deed.

"I made the attempt on the second day of December, 1866, after retiring to bed. The child slept between myself and wife in the same bed; I did not use force, being in fear of awakening my wife, and therefore did not accomplish the deed. But I never confess that I fully designed it. I was affected several weeks previous to that time with a disease, but then thought I was well, which proved afterwards to have been a mistake. On the morning of the 4th of December, my wife found out the truth as above stated, and informed Mrs. Brown of it the same evening; but I denied it as a falsehood. Mrs. Brown said during her examination in Court that she had heard a noise, but she did not know any more than she was told by her. Mrs. Brown examined the child and found that it was diseased also.

"I confessed to my wife, and begged her not to tell anybody about it, but in a few hours afterward I was arrested.

"I am very sorry to have forgotten myself so, but the cause of the crime originated by living with a woman to whom I was not married; she was the cause of my violation of the oath which I had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. For all this, after falling step by step to degradation, I am now to suffer death."

Heavy Burglaries in Wisconsin.

WYAUWEGA, Wis., August 28.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Our beautiful and quiet village was all excitement yesterday morning, when it was known that the safe of Mumbrue & Potter had been broken open the night before and robbed of $800 or $1,000; also, that the large safe of Messrs. Wood, Gumare & Co. had been broken open and robbed of $280. The large safe that was inside was attacked, and one of the hinges broken off, but it resisted the burglars' efforts, and they had to abandon it, with its contents, amounting to some $6,000.

J. A. H.

The Position of General Grant.

[From the Washington Chronicle, August 31.]

There is good authority for the statement that General Grant will soon assert his authority to control the actions of his subordinate military officers through the powers delegated to him by the army regulations and Articles of War. If he attempts this, the President will be forced to submit to the enforcement of a line of reconstruction policy dictated by General Grant, or he will assume the authority delegated to him as Commander-in-Chief, through which he can override any order issued by a subordinate. By so doing, however, the issue between him and General Grant will be placed before the country in its true light and on his shoulders will rest the odium of the responsibility of directly and unequivocally revoking the explicit orders of the General of the Army, issued in obedience to the will of Congress. As has already been stated, General Grant finds himself crippled under the Reconstruction Bill; but it is believed that he will very soon assert all the power he has from that source to prevent the reinstatement of any civil officers who have been already removed.

It is reported that the Ritualistic, or High Church party in New York, are endeavoring to avoid the trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for preaching in a Methodist Church, in New Jersey, without permission of the rector whose district was invaded. Mr. Tyng and his friends are determined that the trial shall take place. Two other Episcopal clergymen, Rev. John A. Paddock, of Delaware, and Rev. Robert McCurdy, LL. D., of New York, have committed the same offence. To add to these troubles for Bishop Odenheimer, who is now in Europe, the Standing Committee of the New York Diocese have issued their usual call for the assembling of the Diocesan Convention, notwithstanding the request of the Bishop that it be postponed until his return.

OBITUARY.

James A. McDougall.

The death of James A. McDougall, late United States Senator from California, is announced in our despatches this morning. He died at Albany, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. McDougall was a native of Albany County, having been born in the town of Bethlehem on the 19th of November, 1817, and would have been fifty years of age had he lived until the 19th of November next. He received his education at the Albany Grammar School, and afterwards assisted in the survey of the first railroad built in this country—the Albany & Schenectady. After being admitted to the bar, in 1837, he removed to Pike County, Illinois. In 1842 he was chosen Attorney General of the State, and re-elected in 1844. In 1849 he organized and conducted an exploring expedition to Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado rivers, and shortly afterwards emigrated to San Francisco, where he practised his profession. In 1850 he was elected Attorney General of California, and in 1852 as Representative in Congress. In 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress, his term expiring on the 4th of March last. In that body he served on the Committee of Finance, Naval Affairs and Pacific Railroad. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and figured conspicuously in that body.

Mr. McDougall was a man of [illegible] ability and very extensive information [illegible] [illegible]

TOWNSHIP LAWS.

Communication to the Board of Supervisors of North Chicago.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 3.

[illegible] and devoid of animation, though two [illegible] institutions reported it quite easy [illegible] that there is nothing new to notice in the condition of the market.

[illegible] was fair with sales between banks at [illegible] was understood that one or two were placed at a lower figure. Several institutions continue to receive Currency from the East. The counter rates were [illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 3.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but the leading markets were less active. Wheat excepted, and for several articles a lower range of prices prevailed. The receipts of Grain to-day were 274,280 bushels, [illegible] bushels yesterday, a falling off of 72,962 bushels. The receipts of Flour and Barley were larger, but all the others showed a material decrease.

There was nothing new to notice in the Provision market. Good brands of New York Slaughtered Hogs could not be bought for less than $23.50 though there was buyers at $23.25, at which some Dressed Hogs [illegible] could have been freely purchased. Bulk Meats were steady and firm, with sales of 100,000 lbs Shoulders [illegible] at 11c loose. Sides are nominal at 14½c for Clear. The United States Commissary in this city has advertised for 150 barrels Mess Pork, and 200,000 lbs smoked Clear Sides. Lard was dull in view of less favorable news from New York. We heard of no sales to-day, and quote the market nominal at 12½@13c. A lot of 300 tierces sold yesterday afternoon at 12¾c. Grease is quotable at 8½@9c for Brown.

Tallow was steady and in fair demand, with sales of 65 brls of good Country at 11½c.

There are buyers of Whiskey in bond at 30c, but we hear of no late offering. A lot of 100 brls from class 2 was sold yesterday at 30c.

There was a moderate degree of activity in Flour, and for established brands full prices were obtained, but others were 10@25c lower, in consequence of the less favorable advices from New York. About 3,700 brls changed hands at $11.25@12.12 for White Winters; $8.50@10.00 for Spring Extras; $5.50@7.00 for Supers and $6.50@8 for Rye.

For the medium qualities of Spring Wheat there was an active shipping demand and the market advanced ½@1c. No. 1 Spring was quiet and 1c lower. Red Winter was scarce and firm. The transactions foot up 120,000 bu, at $2.10 for No. 1 Red; $2.00 for No. 2 do; $1.73@1.78 for No. 1 Spring; $1.60@1.65 for No. 2; $1.30@1.50 for No. 3, and $1.40 for Rejected do—closing firm at $1.65½@1.66 for No. 2, and $1.39@1.40 for No. 3.

The reported decline of 6d in Liverpool had a depressing influence on our Corn market, and values depreciated 2@3½c, business ruling quite dull. The sales aggregate 185,000 bu, at 94@96c for No. 1; 92@93c for No. 2; 86c for Rejected in store, and 89½c for No. 2 afloat—closing at 92@92½c for No. 1, and firm at 92½c for No. 2 in store.

There was a moderate demand for Oats, and the market was firmer, though there were hardly any quotable changes. The reported sales foot up 60,000 bu at 51@54½c for No. 1 and 2, and 48c for Rejected—closing firm at 52c for the former.

Rye was quiet and ½@1c lower, with sales at $1.18@1.17 for No. 1, and $1.13@1.14 for No. 2 in store—closing at $1.16, and $1.06½.

The increased receipts of Barley had a depressing influence on the market, which ruled irregular and 3@5c lower. We report sales at $1.07@1.09 for No. 2, 90@95c for Rejected, and $1.20@1.22 for Sample lots—closing at $1.07 for the first named.

Seeds were steady and unchanged, with sales at $2.75@2.90 for Timothy; $9.75 for Clover and $2.27 for Flax.

The Grocery market is fairly active, and prices are firmly sustained—showing no change from those last quoted.

Metals and Tinners' Stock are in good demand and firm. Nails and Heavy Hardware are unchanged.

For Drugs there is a good jobbing demand, and for some leading articles higher prices are obtained.

Lake Freights were steady, with engagements at 7c for Rye; 6½c for Barley; 7@7½c for Wheat, per sail; and 3c for Oats, per steam, to Buffalo; 17c for Wheat to Port Colborne, and 11c for Barley to Oswego.

Carbon Oil was in brisk demand, and under a continued scarcity the market was somewhat excited to-day, and prices were advanced to 30@33c, with still an upward tendency. Other descriptions were quiet and nominally unchanged.

There was an active local inquiry for choice Dairy Butter, and for a strictly prime article 30c was being realized without difficulty. Common qualities remain dull at 16@18c.

Hides were in active demand, and the views of holders were rather firmer, though prices were without the slightest change. The stocks are accumulating.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, September 3.

[illegible]

LATER.

At the "curbstone" board there was a fair movement in the leading Grain markets, and values were a trifle better. [illegible]

The Crop Movement.

The following table compiled from the records of the Board of Trade, exhibits the daily receipts of Flour and Grain for the month of August, 1867—all except Corn being for the new crop [illegible]

[illegible]

Boston Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

AL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 3.

The Crop Movement.

The following table compiled from the records of the Board of Trade, exhibits the daily receipts of Flour and Grain for the month of August, all except Corn being for the most part composed of the crop of this year:

OBITUARY.

James A. McDougall.

The death of James A. McDougall, late United States Senator from California, is announced in our despatches this morning. He died at Albany, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. McDougall was a native of Albany County, having been born in the town of Bethlehem on the 19th of November, 1817, so he would have been fifty years of age had he lived until the 19th of November next. He received his education at the Albany Grammar School, and afterwards assisted in the survey of the first railroad built in this country—the Albany & Schenectady. After being admitted to the bar, in 1837, he removed to Pike County, Illinois. In 1842, he was chosen Attorney General of the State, and re-elected in 1844. In 1849 he originated and conducted an exploring expedition to Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado rivers, and shortly afterward emigrated to San Francisco, where he resumed his profession. In 1850 he was elected Attorney General of California, and in 1852 as Representative in Congress. In 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress, his term expiring on the 4th of March last. In that body he served on the Committees of Finance, Naval Affairs and Pacific Railroad. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and figured conspicuously in that body.

Mr. McDougall was a man of extraordinary ability and very extensive learning. His ...

COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

Boston Dry Goods Market.

(From the Shipping List.)

Woolner & Garrica's Lumber Circular.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1867.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED......September 3.

CLEARED......September 3.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, September 3.

Miscellaneous.

IN DRY DOCK.—The propeller Sky Lark is in Miller Brother's dry dock being caulked. The schooner Laurie Woodford and tugs George W. Wood and D. L. Babcock, go in this dock to-day to receive slight repairs.

GOT OFF AND IN PORT.—The steamer Buffalo, which has been on the bar south of the pier for the past two days, was finally got off about noon yesterday. She came into port without the aid of tugs, and as soon as the balance of her cargo is discharged she will go into Doolittle & Olcott's dry dock to have her damages repaired.

THE NEW PROPELLER OSWEGATCHIE.—The Northern Transportation Company's new propeller Oswegatchie made our harbor at an early hour yesterday morning, laden with merchandise, from Ogdensburgh.

IMPORTANT TO VESSEL OWNERS.—The following instructions issued from District Headquarters will be of interest to vessel owners, and serve as a guidance in taking on discharging freight in the future:

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT OF PORT HURON, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 28, 1867.

J. S. LEMONT, Deputy Collector.

Special Notices

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

Dr. James,

The eminent Specialist, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, whose success in the treatment of Diseases of a Private Character has given him a world-wide reputation—can be consulted at his office and parlors, 93 RANDOLPH-ST. (N. E. corner of Dearborn, up-stairs,) from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter, P. O. Box 896, Chicago, Ill.

Caution.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Astrology.

Private Consultations.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Dr. Bigelow.

Scales.

AMERICAN SCALE COMP'Y,

U. S. Standard Scales, Spring Balances, Warehouse and Store Truck.

GRIFFIN & MASON, Agents. 234 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Ocean Steamers.

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY AND OTHER PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2d DIST. IOWA, DAVENPORT, Aug. 14th, 1867.

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall, on

Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.,

Of said day, at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, sell at Public Auction the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit:

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY."

TERMS CASH.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Collector 2d District of Iowa.

New Publications.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT RETAIL.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS AT S. C. GRIGGS & CO.'S.

S. C. G. & CO. will supply, AT RETAIL, from their Extensive Stock, all of the SCHOOL BOOKS used in

The Public Schools,
In Private Schools;
ALL TEXT BOOKS USED
IN SEMINARIES,
IN COLLEGES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, 39 & 41 LAKE-ST.

Watches.

Superior Imitation GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

C. E. COLLINS & CO., 43 & 44 Nassau-st., New York.

Medical.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THOS. W. STILES, Chairman of the Building Committee.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Educational.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A Substitute for Calomel.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

If your bowels are costive, TRY THEM.

If you have worms, TRY THEM.

If your breath is bad, TRY THEM.

If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM.

If you are low spirited, TRY THEM.

If you have a sick headache, TRY THEM.

If you have been drinking freely, on reaching home take four Mandrake Pills. You will find you have a good appetite for breakfast, and not feel any effects of the liquor.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

Medical.

THE world is said to be "governed too much." That is a truism too plain to be overlooked by every thoughtful observer. Scarcely a month passes in which some new theory for the cure of all the ills that flesh is heir to is not broached. Each has its little day, its proselytes—many or few, as the case may be—and then drops into oblivion. To use the words of Byron—

"Every month and year brings forth a new one,
Till, after cloying the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers it is not the true one."

...

Fifty years ago, the faculty, as a rule, took sides with disease against nature. ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

THE CITY.

G. A. R.—Post [illegible] will meet this evening in Caledonia Hall, corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, at eight o'clock.

[illegible]

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Charles Hubbell, who has been wanted for some time past by the detectives for picking a lady's pocket on a street car, [illegible]

[illegible]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named Charles Schall, nine years of age, died on Monday evening of injuries received by being struck by the beam of a derrick on Sunday afternoon. [illegible]

MUSICAL—RETURN OF MR. MORGAN.—[illegible]

Y. M. C. A.—READINGS.—An audience of perhaps two hundred persons gathered last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Madison street, on the occasion of the appearance of Miss Carrie E. LeRoy, of Boston, in a series of readings. [illegible]

TO HORSE OWNERS.—We would call attention of all our readers interested to Woodmansee's new patent bridle bit, [illegible]

MUSIC AND ART SCHOOL.—The chorus of this school, under the direction of Professor J. W. Adams, held their first weekly season rehearsal on last Monday evening, at their new rooms in Library Hall. [illegible]

SCOTCH CHURCH PEACE FESTIVAL.—A social gathering took place last night in the new Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, on the occasion of the opening of the basement for the purpose of public worship. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—The new comedy of "Ours," the joint production of J. W. Robertson and the lamented Artemus Ward, was brought out at McVicker's last evening for the first time in this city, to a moderate house; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The September Term—Large Amount of Business.

Divorces Asked and Granted—Habeas Corpus—Probate.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

Henry W. Brown vs. Illinois Petroleum Gas Light Company. Assumpsit. Damages, $500. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

This Court is full of life. [illegible]

Chief Justice John M. Wilson had before him three of the men arrested as parties concerned in the killing of Peter Muschen, [illegible]

[illegible]

George W. Dunlap vs. C. Hooper and Henry Acote. Assumpsit. Nonsuit.

[illegible]

Robert Davis vs. Michael Burk. Replevin dismissed.

James B. Welch vs. Edward T. Adams and his garnishees. [illegible]

Joseph F. Brabrook vs. William Furber. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

Divorces occupied much of the time of Judge Jameson, sitting in chancery. [illegible]

Emily M. Dewey vs. John Dewey, Jr.

Louis Houth vs. Carl Houth. [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

Second Day—A Large Attendance and a Rich Display.

Yesterday, the second day of the Horticultural Society's exhibition, opened with a chilling rain, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE TURF.

Opening of the September Meeting—Races To-Day—Pool-Selling.

How to Reach the Grounds.

There were many disappointed people in Chicago yesterday, because the rain, that frequently damper upon the hopes of out-door amusement-seekers, fell thick and heavy in the morning, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TURNER FAIR.

The Exhibition at Turner Hall—Second Day—Interesting Display of Articles.

Turner Hall, decked in festal robes, has become a centre of attraction for all those who desire to feast their organs of sight and sound. [illegible]

[illegible]

HEARTLESS VILLAINY.

A Cripple Decoyed, Beaten and Robbed.

[illegible]

HABEAS CORPUS.

A Divorced Man Asking the Custody of His Children on the Death of their Mother.

In the County Court yesterday the will of Eunice E. Bruner was presented and admitted to probate. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brass and German Silver Musical Instruments—Important Improvements.

We clip the following highly flattering endorsement of the work of a firm well-known in Chicago from the New York *Weekly Review*: [illegible]

[illegible]

IMPOSING ON EMIGRANTS.—August Sherbey, an emigrant recently arrived in this city, stopped at a hotel near the Rock Island Depot, [illegible]

LEFT THE FORCE.—Officer Cornelius O'Callahan, who has been a member of the police force for nearly three years, resigned his position three or four days since, [illegible]

FINED FOR AN ASSAULT.—Patrick Carmody was yesterday fined $50 at the Police Court for assaulting Henry Hofmeister, [illegible]

ALMOST A FIRE.—[illegible]

PICKING POCKETS.—John Edwards, a pickpocket, charged with stealing $14 from the pocket of an apple woman on South Water street, was yesterday committed for trial from the Police Court in bail of $500.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Cure of Nervous Diseases.—[illegible]

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, [illegible]

Surgeon General's Office, Washington City, [illegible]

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—[illegible]

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, [illegible]

Drunkenness can be cured. How to do it. [illegible]

Prussing's Celebrated Cider Vinegar—[illegible]

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, [illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

NEW YORK, September 3.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

MILWAUKEE, September 3.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—Wednesday, September 4, [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Thursday, September 5, [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION—

A CHOICE LOT OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

Chromos, German Prints, Steel Engravings, &c.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

By HINTON & EATON,

83 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4th, at 10 a. m.,

Furniture, Carpets, Cigars,

[illegible] HINTON & EATON, Auctioneers.

New Remedies.

ALL NATIONS.

AMERICANS, BOHEMIANS, CHINESE, DANES, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMANS, HINDOOS, ITALIANS, JEWS, KANUCKS, LAPLANDERS, MEXICANS, NORWEGIANS, ORIENTALS, PORTUGUESE, QUAKERS, RUSSIANS, SICILIANS, TURKS, UTAHS, VENETIANS, WELSH, XERASIANS, YANKEES, ZEALANDERS, & THE REST OF MANKIND

Are unanimous in their opinion that

HALL'S VEGETABLE

Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the Best Article in the World to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR

TO THE ORIGINAL COLOR,

Aside from being the

BEST DRESSING IN USE.

Sold by all Druggists in the city, and throughout the country by dealers everywhere.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

Sold at Wholesale, in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., CHAS. O. SMITH, [illegible] SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., [illegible] and by Druggists and Dealers generally.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

General Agents for the West.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] & LOWELL.......Lessees and Managers.

LAST TIME.

LAST TIME.

LAST TIME, POSITIVELY,

Of the great impersonation by the charming Artiste

LUCILLE WESTERN.

LUCILLE WESTERN.

Last night of the excellent company in Tayleure's famous emotional Play of

EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT.

EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.......Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible] Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN.

THE NEW PLAY A DECIDED SUCCESS.

[illegible] PAUL PRY.

To conclude with [illegible] HILDA.

Received with distinguished applause.

BURLINGTON HALL—

Corner of State and Sixteenth-sts.

[illegible] J. A. WEDGEWOOD, Manager.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

(LATE VARIETY THEATRE.)

Nos. 113 and 117 Dearborn-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

[illegible] Prices of Admission, 15 and 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

[illegible]

"OURS,"

[illegible]

Saturday Matinee......"OURS."

ARLINGTON HALL,

Washington-st., opposite the Court House.

GRAND REOPENING.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS!

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 2d, Wm. Arlington, Jimmy Booker, G. W. Jackson, Sam'l Gardner, STUART and BARRY, the unrivalled Clogists, and the entire Company in a Magnificent Programme. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. [illegible] J. R. HAVERLY, Manager.

STEEPLE CHASE.

Owing to the great success of the last Steeple Chase, the Proprietor of the Sunnyside Driving Park has [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20th, 1867,

[illegible] S. H. HYMAN.

Direct communications to P. O. Box 1543.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,

After a tour of unprecedented brilliancy and success in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, will, at the request of many citizens of the WEST SIDE, prior to its Eastern journey by rail, exhibit

ONE DAY ONLY,

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867,

ON LOT BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND ADA-STS.

WEST SIDE, CHICAGO,

DAN RICE

Positively Appearing as CLOWN!

Street Cars run direct to the Pavilion, on Madison-st., and within two blocks on Randolph-st.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A close carriage, team and harness, three open buggies, [illegible] Can be seen at 434 State-st.

FOR SALE—A young horse, with fine [illegible] very low bargain, at 139 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A span of bright bay horses, carriage and harness, for sale cheap. [illegible]

WANTED—Any person having a good horse and buggy for sale cheap, for cash, can find a customer by applying to E. EDWARDS, 53 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—50 horses—Bays, 15 1/2 hands high, [illegible] WM. HODGES, 193 State-st.

FOR SALE—A good horse, with dray and harness complete. Apply to T. HASSETT, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A hack. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two second-hand grocery wagons [illegible] Apply at 84 North Franklin-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—One team and truck and set of truck harness. [illegible] Apply to E. D. WATSON, 131 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good second hand chaise, harness and buffalo robe, at WRIGHT BROTHERS' stables, Kinzie and State-sts.

Lost and Found.

LOST—$50 Reward—In the neighborhood of Oak and Bremer-sts., a pocket-book [illegible]

LOST—On Monday, Sept. 2d, a white [illegible] dog, [illegible] rewarded by leaving him at 974 Wabash-av.

FOUND—A large pointer [illegible]

FOUND—A hunting dog. The owner can have the same by paying charges. [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A horse, on the 30th of August, which the owner can have by paying charges and proving property. Call at No 794 State-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A small lot of new furniture, [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Furnished house, No. [illegible] YOUNG & SPRINGER, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two-story frame dwelling [illegible] DIXON & WEBSTER, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A first-class marble front residence, No. 220 Michigan-av. Apply to S. BEARDSLEE, 56 LaSalle.

TO RENT—A cottage with three rooms and two closets, and a two-story house, with five rooms and three closets. [illegible]

TO RENT—The two-story basement and French roof brick house, No. 459 West Washington-st. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

TO RENT—The upper stories of 160 and 162 Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—In a pleasant location on [illegible] 45 Cottage-place, or of A. M. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—A boarding house, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class brick house and large lot with brick barn, No. 1072 Prairie-av., near Twenty-third-st. Possession at once.

TO RENT—Houses—By Lazarus Silverman, 137 Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Boarding house containing 11 rooms, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New house on West Side, two story, of 10 rooms. Gas, water, and all conveniences. Rent $50 per month. LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—One fine marble front house on West Washington-st., with carpet and gas fixtures for sale, [illegible] YOUNG & ROWLEY, Real Estate Dealers, 160 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Boarding house near the Post Office. New full of boarders. Furniture for sale cheap and on easy terms. No. 8 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—A house on Michigan-av., near Lake-st., with 12 rooms, [illegible] JOHN SOUERBRY & CO., Room 3, No. 131 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Small hotel on Canal-st., with 25 bedrooms. [illegible] JOHN SOUERBRY & CO., Room 3, No. 131 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—House of 14 rooms, water, gas, furnace, &c., &c., No. 486 Michigan-av. Rent per month, [illegible] Apply at 171 Randolph-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—At No. 20 Congress-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., a pleasant furnished room suitable for two gentlemen, and without board.

TO RENT—Two suites of rooms in a new house, gas, water, woodsheds, barn, &c. Cars pass the door. $15 and $15 per month. Also, one suite of very elegant rooms, $35 per month. Inquire at 531 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A furnished front room and bedroom, for one or two gentlemen, on Fourth-av., No. 132, between Harrison and Polk-sts., South Side.

TO RENT—With board, a good furnished room, at 300 Indiana-st., [illegible] References required.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished front room for one or two gentlemen, corner of Jackson and State-sts. No. 237 State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Berlin Block, corner State and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 20, Berlin Block. Immediate possession. Also, one unfurnished room.

TO RENT—At 504 State-st.—A nicely furnished room, supplied with gas, water, &c.; is suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Apply to COLIN GROFF, Druggist, on the premises.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, without board, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen, convenient to business, at 226 State-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Two story brick building, [illegible] Apply to O. F. RANK, 27 and 29 Bank-st.

TO RENT—For Storage—From October 1, 1867, to May 1, 1868, [illegible] 19 Lake-st.

TO RENT—To pork and beef-packers—[illegible]

TO RENT—The large frame warehouse, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 South Canal-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A barn with five stalls and carriage room, in rear of 299 Wabash-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A desirable office on second floor, [illegible] Apply at 238 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Front room, first floor up stairs, [illegible]

TO RENT—Reception room and private office, suitable for lawyers, dentists or physicians. [illegible] 127 South Clark-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—Store No. 181 Madison st., [illegible] Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Fourth floor of the new store, 51 State-st. [illegible] J. C. TODD & CO., second floor.

TO RENT—And for sale—To responsible parties, [illegible] second floor.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling above. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, real estate office, 129 South Clark-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

12 South Green-st., near Randolph.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front (furnished or unfurnished) room, with board.

14 South Green-st.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished room.

17 South Union-st., near Randolph—A fine front room, well furnished, with the comforts of a home, on reasonable terms. [illegible]

19 Crosby's Opera House—The Chicago Boarding House Bureau furnishes to every one, [illegible]

25 East Washington-st.—Some very elegant rooms furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with or without board, [illegible]

54 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton.—A few gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2—Rooms and board. Also, day boarders. Stable to rent in rear of house.

101 East Adams-st.—Two large rooms and clothes-presses, also several single rooms, with first-class board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

117 Ellis av., between Fairview and Oakwood stations, near terminus of Cottage Grove-av. cars.—Two or three young men, or gentleman and wife, can find pleasant rooms and board.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife.

142 Wabash-av.—One room, with board, for two gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders first-class board.

162 Michigan-av.—An elegantly furnished front room suitable for a gentleman and wife for the winter. [illegible]

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

207 Michigan-av.—Two very desirable suites of rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. [illegible]

244 & 246 Wabash-av.—Two large front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Also suites of rooms and single rooms for gentlemen.

245 LaSalle-st.—I can furnish a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with a pleasant front room, [illegible]

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family.

265 North Wells-st., above Hinsdale—One, two or three [illegible] (Eastern). Please a location.

299 Fulton st.—A nice suite of unfurnished rooms, and a single room, furnished, with board, by a private family.

364 Ohio-st., North Side.—Furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

505 Carroll-st.—A pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

671 State-st.—To rent, with board, two pleasant front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen.

824 Wabash-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms in a private family. House is newly furnished and has all the comforts of a home. References exchanged.

A Small family on West Washington-st. would rent two or three rooms, with board. [illegible] Address "L. X." Box 2418.

SOUTHWEST corner Ohio and North State-sts.—A gentleman and wife desiring a quiet, comfortable place, with no other boarders, can call as above. Rooms furnished or otherwise.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Permanent board from Sept. 15th, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, [illegible] "BOARDER," Box 586, Chicago.

BOARD—I want a home for the coming fall and winter. [illegible]

BOARD—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, [illegible]

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife desire board for the fall and winter, [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Concerning FRANCIS ADAMS, [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A new cottage, nearly [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, Real Estate Brokers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, Real Estate Brokers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new suburban residence, at Hyde Park; [illegible]

FOR SALE—The most pleasant residence in the South Division, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., corner of Twenty-second-st., a first-class two-story and basement brick house, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two-story house, [illegible] KEELER, Real Estate Office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A fine cottage house, 130 North Peoria-st., [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., new two-story house, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A well-built and new two-story frame house on [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A fine house on Park-av., with 12 rooms and all modern conveniences. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two-story frame house of 10 rooms, water and gas, No. 153 West Monroe-st., near Desplaines. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two new two-story and basement brick houses of 11 rooms each, on Adams-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—House containing 5 rooms, and lot, on South Morgan-st., [illegible] H. SIDNEY DOW, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, Real Estate Agents, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 3, a house and lot on West Lake-st., [illegible] at a bargain for cash.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., south of the city limits, two acres, most desirable building site in the South Division, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—48x181 on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.; [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Adams-st., near the Armory, [illegible] MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Several hundred feet on Michigan, Wabash and Indiana-avs., and on State-st., [illegible] MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—20 lots on Canalport-av. and Eighteenth-st., [illegible] GRANT, 207 West Monroe-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A splendid farm in Will township, Will County, [illegible] A. B. GUILD, Jr., Room 14 and 15 No. 87 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Chicago real estate—A delightful residence in Kewanee, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms near St. Joseph, Michigan; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for household goods, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best improved farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—John H. Lee's beautiful [illegible]

FOR SALE—30,000 acres at Woolcott, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A desirable dairy or stock farm in Lake Co., Ill., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—A fine improved farm of 300 acres, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant house of from 7 to 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a central location, on the North or South Side. Address ERASTUS S. WILLIAMS, or JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Jr., No. 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—To Rent—By a young man, a furnished lodging room, in a private family, within eight blocks of the Post Office. [illegible] 149 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A house, furnished or unfurnished, of 10 or 12 rooms, in a pleasant location on the North or South Side. [illegible] Address CHAS. E. HAPGOOD, 52 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A small house, in good locality, furnished or unfurnished. North Side preferred. Best of references given. Address P. O. Box 117.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished room, without board, for two gentlemen, convenient to Lake-st. and Michigan-av. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 6431.

WANTED—To Rent—A flouring mill in good repair, with three or four run of stone, located in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois or Iowa. [illegible] G. H. KNOX, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent—A large, airy, pleasant room, west of Union-park, suitable for a very select school, [illegible] Satisfactory references will be given.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take one half interest in a safe manufacturing business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A man with city acquaintance and good reference, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A gentleman of good address, with $1,000, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $800 capital to take a half interest [illegible] Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 14.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man who has had experience in the green grocery and poultry business. [illegible] 192 West Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With capital sufficient to open an office and act as agent for the sale of [illegible] YOUNG AMERICA COLLAR CO., 31 State-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest in an old established first-class hotel, [illegible] LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $600 in an established business in this city. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $300 to $500, [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Two 42 in. 2 flue, 14 ft. [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One second hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines of the Monongah Coal Company, near Rock Island, [illegible] W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Treasurer.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell our Religious and National Pictures. [illegible] Apply to CLARK & PATTERSON, 150 Lake-st.

WANTED—A first class salesman for the wholesale millinery. [illegible] Address Box 5383.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers—Wages $2.50 and $2.75 per day. [illegible] Apply to P. B. WEARE & CO., Agents, 13 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—An experienced teacher, to teach bookkeeping in [illegible]

WANTED—Ten first-class canvassers, [illegible] BALDWIN, Room 25, corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—Two wholesale clothing salesmen [illegible] 1, 3 and 5 Lake-st.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines of the Monongah Coal Company, near Rock Island, Iowa. [illegible] Apply to P. B. WEARE & CO., No. 13 Dearborn-st., or at Rock Island, Iowa. W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Treasurer.

WANTED—A good prescription clerk in a drug store, [illegible] Address "J. K.," Tribune office.

WANTED—3 or 4 first-class men to solicit for a new article, in every town in the Northwest. Also, one in the city. Room 16, Cobb's Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A good active man, to drive a candy wagon. Must understand the business. Apply at 43 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph.

WANTED—A good, smart, honest, intelligent office boy, 14 or 15 years of age. One that can write well can have a permanent situation. A boy living with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting, Box 6911, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman to sell goods from sample to the city trade. One that has been in the collar business preferred. YOUNG AMERICA COLLAR CO., 31 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—About 25 tip-top stove-plate moulders, to whom the highest wages will be given and steady employment guaranteed. Address or call at BALL, OXFORD & CO.'S Foundry, corner Sixth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Carpenters to go to work on a building. Apply to SAMUEL FRASER, at Wright's Hotel, No. 22 North Wells-st.

WANTED—Paper Makers, immediately. Two first-class machine tenders, at the Rockford Paper Mills. Address RHOADES, UTTER & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A blacksmith to go into the country, to do all kinds of work in a wagon and carriage shop. [illegible] Inquire of HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80, 82 and 84 Michigan-av., Chicago, or address WM. R. MOWRY, Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill.

WANTED—Two coat makers and two pants makers, to work on custom work. Liberal wages will be paid to good hands. Apply to C. H. REEVES, Aurora, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Hat trimmers, at the New York Hat Manufactory, southeast corner of Franklin and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A good milliner and a dressmaker, to go to a pleasant town a short distance from the city. Apply to KEITH BROTHERS, 43 and 47 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Two first class Singer sewing machine operators for coats; also, 5 good tailoresses. Apply at 138 South Water-st., Room 20, third floor.

WANTED—Cloak Makers—A number of good cloak makers, at 2036 & Gossage's, 167 & 169 Lake-st.

WANTED—A healthy woman to take a babe three months old, to her own house, to wet nurse. Call at 165 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Dressmakers; also girl to do general housework. Apply at Mrs. SANFORD'S Rooms 133 Lake-st., up stairs.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 219 West Tyler-st., near Greenwood.

WANTED—A competent girl, to take care of children and do second work. One that can come well recommended. Apply at 38 Whitehall place.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] 214 Erie-st.

WANTED—Two good girls to do [illegible] Apply at 199 Erie-st.

WANTED—A girl to do second work and assist in the washing, at 19 Congress-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 781 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. References required. Inquire at 299 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A good cook, one who thoroughly understands washing and ironing. Apply at 244 and 246 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good nurse girl, with good references, at 930 Indiana-av., just south of Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework at 113 Wabash-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—500 men on U. P. R. R., wages $2.50 to $3.00 per day; 200 for Wisconsin; 50 for gravel train and repairs. NICHOLS & VARSANDS, 190 Madison-st.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 3 brakemen, 3 firemen, [illegible] M. B. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 3319, [illegible]

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 2 traveling agents and collectors, [illegible] J. M. MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—This day, 20 laborers for [illegible] for Indiana. Apply at Room 3 Lind's Block.

WANTED—50 laborers for Memphis, 10 Madison papers, 200 railroad hands for Wisconsin, [illegible] Apply at 86 Madison-st., Room 4.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy for cash—A small stock of Drugs (or Drugs and Groceries) anywhere that a paying trade can be done. [illegible] Lord & Smith, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A hay press, second-hand, in good working order. Call until Wednesday noon, at room 20 Oriental Building, 122 and 124 La Salle-st., Chicago. HALSTEAD & LATHAM.

WANTED—Pensioners of the United States, whose names are on other than the rolls of the Chicago Agency, [illegible] DICKENSON & WEBSTER, 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—A good farm in exchange for improved property in the North Division. [illegible] MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—To House Movers—A competent man to contract for removing and fitting up a portion of a large warehouse, foot of West Washington-st. Apply to T. W. BAXTER & CO.

WANTED—Soldiers and heirs to know that all owners will be made on good claims for bounty. Address "BROKER," Box 1634, stating Company, Regiment and attorney's name.

WANTED—The Celebrated Gypsey Woman. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, [illegible] Residence 387 South Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A set of books to keep for some small establishment, where a good bookkeeper can devote his evenings to the same. Best of references given. Address "HOS," Tribune office.

WANTED—Men out of business, with some capital, to examine my new invention. [illegible] Office 51, 153 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A good house and lot, on North or West Side, worth $4,000 or $5,000. [illegible] H. SIDNEY DOW, Real Estate Broker, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—Parties wishing to exhibit articles Free at Mechanics' Fair, [illegible] L. S. RICHARDSON, President.

WANTED—By an experienced commercial traveller, an additional agency [illegible] "TRAVELLER," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A physician wishes to office with a dentist—Use of room for a few hours, daytime only. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, "M. D.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To trade $10,000 stock boots and shoes, dry goods, &c., &c., with fine country residence, for city property. Will assume small incumbrance. LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A man with $3,000, to act as cashier and take half interest in a first-class eating house in the city, [illegible] LAMB & FULLER, Brokers, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—To borrow $5,000 on five years' time, [illegible]

WANTED—Sewing machine agents and others to examine the best patent machine [illegible] 124 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you would like to know your future correctly, consult MADAME ALWIS, the Celebrated Clairvoyant Physician. [illegible] Residence, 347 South Clark-st., two doors above Harrison-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Young ladies put your [illegible]

PERSONAL—[illegible]

PERSONAL—Two young gentlemen would like to open a correspondence [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a mercantile or millwright shop, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Millers—By a young man, as assistant miller [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man as bookkeeper, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, as bookkeeper [illegible] Address "J. D.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—Any [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Address "F. J. B.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a store by a capable young man, [illegible] 1512, P. O., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—To take care of [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady as companion to a lady, or housekeeper [illegible] "MARTHA," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, to teach elocution, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A woman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Address "MARY," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As Seamstress, by a lady of experience. [illegible] Address "ELLA," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—For a [illegible] MRS. BALLAM'S office, 139 State-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil, [illegible] 97 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States, the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month [illegible] Address JOHNSON & CO., [illegible] Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the American Conflict, a History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley; [illegible] C. W. SHERWOOD, 105 Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the new book, FIRST LOVE, and Story of the [illegible] E. B. KENNEDY, publisher, 104 Clark-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—"The Pictorial Book of Anecdotes and Incidents of the War." [illegible] STODDARD & CO., [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A Silver [illegible] B. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For an important discovery, [illegible] W. WORDEN, Drawer 6034, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—"Maddelon's [illegible] Monroe-st., Box 556, P. O.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 cash grocery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A steam saw and shingle mill [illegible] Green Bay, Wis.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first-class cigar stand. [illegible] corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—Lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class dressmaking, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Half or whole of a first-class drug store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A private boarding house, doing well, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine stock of groceries, with lease and store fixtures, [illegible] Apply at 497 State-st.

FOR SALE—A wood and coal yard, one of the best locations in the city, [illegible] Inquire at 164 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and furniture, complete, of a first-class saloon. Apply at 313 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A lumber yard on the C. B. & Q. R. R., [illegible] 515, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—In Aurora—The [illegible] P. O. Box 238, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—A saloon, centrally located, doing a good business, [illegible] Inquire at 164 State-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, [illegible] 51 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—At Half Cost—Only [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 acres heavy timbered land, with or without sawmill, [illegible] H. SIDNEY DOW, Real Estate Broker, No. 1 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Flour and Feed—[illegible] South Water st. Mills, No. 274.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, [illegible] South Clark-st., front of the Court House. Apply at Room 2, No. 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A real estate and general broker's office [illegible] 7 No. 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon—One of the best paying bar-rooms in the city, [illegible] 143 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Sawmill and 320 acres of land, [illegible] H. SIDNEY DOW, Real Estate Broker, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A first class grocery [illegible] No. 131 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 interest in a [illegible] JOHN SOUERBRY & CO., Room 3, No. 131 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—To Photographers—[illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease of part of [illegible] Address "LEASE," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Pianos

TO RENT—Pianos and melodeons. [illegible] Apply to W. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT—And for sale—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid [illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[Int]erview Between [Gra]nt and Johnson.

[illegible] Decided in its Tone.

[illegible] Grant Said to A. Johnson.

[Gene]ral will Probably be [illegible] the War Office in [illegible] Few Days.

[illegible]

[FRO]M EUROPE.

[illegible] Prisoners Set Free [in] Abyssinia.

[illegible]tic European Congress.

[illegible] Times on the Alabama Claims.

[illegible]era at Rotterdam.

[illegible] WISCONSIN.

[illegible]an State Convention.

State Officers all [illegible] nominated.

[illegible]s Passed Endorsing [illegible], Grant, Sheridan [illegible] Impeachment.

[CALIFO]RNIA ELECTION.

Result Doubtful.

INDIANAPOLIS.

[Saeng]erbund—Next Annual [Festi]val at Chicago.

[Dis]aster on Lake Ontario.

Persons Drowned.

WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, September [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC [illegible]

[illegible]